

MR. BORAH URGES
VISIT TO MEXICO

First-Hand Study in Central America Also Asked in Senate Resolution

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senatorial disapproval of the Administration's Latin-American policy, evoked in floor debate, committee hearings, and questioning of Frank B. Keiwo, Secretary of State, and the unanimous adoption of a resolution urging a policy of arbitration, has culminated in the presentation of a resolution by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which would authorize the committee to travel to Latin America to study at first hand political and economic conditions there.

Should the Senate approve the project it would establish new precedents for senatorial investigations. It would also be breaking new ground for Mr. Borah. In the past he has steadfastly refused to go abroad. While many of his colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee have made journeys to such countries as Russia, Germany, France, England, Italy, China, Japan, and Mexico, Mr. Borah persisted in his view that it was unwise for him to do so.

Dispatch of Troops Opposed
The presentation of his resolution, it is reliably known, was determined upon by him within the last few days. Mr. Borah and Democratic leaders on the Foreign Relations Committee, it was said, have been aroused by the continued dispatch of marines and warships to Nicaragua, without very definite advice or information by the Administration as to their purpose.

On the day last week that the first large contingent of marines was ordered south, despite the fact a cable had been made public from Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding American forces in Nicaragua, that no more troops were necessary, Mr. Borah indicated to friends that he was convinced that the United States Government was preparing to take an aggressive course as soon as Congress was out of the way.

It is also known that for the last several weeks Mr. Borah has informed colleagues that he had become convinced a widespread revolt was brewing throughout Central America against the United States and that it was his opinion that the massing of troops and ships in southern waters was for the purpose of attempting to over-awe the dissenting states that followed by the force of arms. Liberal revolts in Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica were cited by Mr. Borah as evidence of growing outbreak.

There being no possibility of a special session of Congress after March 4, Senate leaders opposing the Administration's policy in Central America were confronted with the problem of taking some course of action by means of which they might retain a check on the conduct of affairs.

Dispute Whether Resolution
There was first suggested a resolution calling upon a return of troops from the embroiled zone. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, who had a resolution to this effect pending before the Foreign Relations Committee, spoke of offering another measure and demanding immediate action by the Senate.

To put an end to such expressly anti-administration motions which would have had no binding effect on the Government, Mr. Borah determined upon the course of action outlined by the resolution he offered. By means of it, he expects to throw open to public scrutiny the entire Central American controversy and thereby force the Administration to a policy of restraint.

Mr. Borah's resolution has the approval of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, and Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The project, backed by an independent Republican and Democratic coalition, has a good chance of passage in the Senate.

While Mr. Borah was offering his measure in the Senate, R. Walton Moore (D.), Representative from Virginia, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, offered a resolution requesting Mr. Keiwo to furnish the facts that served as the basis for sending additional armed forces to Nicaragua. It was referred to committee for consideration.

ATTACK MADE
ON LIBERALS

United Farmer Criticizes Canadian Government on Financial Matters

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23 (Special)—Among those who criticized the federal budget presented last Thursday by J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, was G. G. Coote, belonging to the United Farmers of Alberta, who regretted that it made no provision for reduction in the high cost of living or the national debt and showed a further departure from the policy of direct and visible taxation based on the ability to pay.

Poincaré Says Present Issue Is One for Treasury, Not for Chamber

By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 23.—Raymond Poincaré, French Prime Minister, says that the proposed payments on account of the debt to America and England concern the Treasury and not Parliament, because there cannot be any dispute about France's owing the money. He also says that his predecessor, M. Peret, began such payments to England after an examination of the legal position without arousing any protests. Further it is clearly affirmed that payments pending the ratification of debt accords do not prejudice the subsequent decision of Parliament, which remains free to reject the Béranger arrangement.

The moment that it was known M. Poincaré was negotiating with America for provisional payments, the Socialists and extreme Radicals saw another opportunity of attacking the Premier. They hoped to defeat him by the accusation of overruling Parliament. Repeatedly they seek occasions to reconstitute the cartel to upset the Government and renew the political strife which was almost disastrous in its consequences last year.

M. Aurélien, the Socialist financial expert, began the maneuver by sending a letter to the finance commission, alleging that payments on account were not constitutional, since the question of the ratification of the accords was pending. Immediately M. Poincaré replied in a letter which completely demolishes every point raised. In addition, M. Dubouché, former president of the Reparation Commission, will address a friendly question to M. Poincaré in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, thus permitting the Premier to explain his policy. Probably, however, he will not say the essential thing which is that the present parliament will be glad to leave ratification or rejection to the new Chamber in 1928, and in the meantime to preserve the good terms with America and perhaps borrow to pay installments.

But while M. Poincaré and the majority of members are anxious to postpone the discussions which may be dangerous, an active minority is eager to bring the matter, even indirectly. Undoubtedly French payments on a certain period will shake the moral acceptance of the accords, but M. Poincaré's legal position is perfectly clear. He gives no ground for the attack, and the precedent and the payments will be legitimate Treasury operations. Incidentally, M. Poincaré declares he has reasons for believing that the French offer to the United States will be accepted.

MEXICAN GEOGRAPHIC
SURVEY BEING MADE

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—With a view to obtaining a comprehensive social-economic review of the Republic of Mexico, an economic-social geography is now being compiled here. It is announced by the Secretariat of Industry, Labor, and Commerce, which has inaugurated the work.

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BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL
POSITION IMPROVES

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Government's financial position has improved by £66,000,000 since Jan. 1. This means that the current deficit is now down to £28,000,000. This is regarded as greatly improving Winston Churchill's prospect of balancing the Nation's accounts this year, without any heavy reduction in the £60,000,000 he has earmarked for debt reduction.

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ITALY SUPPORTS
PREMIER'S ACT

Reply to Coolidge Memorandum Approved—Nation's Pacific Intent

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Italian reply to President Coolidge's memorandum is unanimously received as a model of sincerity. Both in substance and form the Italian Government has rightly interpreted the thoughts and sentiments of the whole nation which regards the problem of disarmament in the way presented by the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, to the American Government. Italy, it is pointed out, would have been the first to approve President Coolidge's proposal if there had been a possibility that it would be similarly accepted by other powers, but a glance at what other nations are doing is sufficient to show that Italy followed the only course open to her.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE
ARRANGEMENTS MADE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 23.—Arrangements for the British Colonial Conference here are now settled. An official statement says: "Most of the self-governing colonies protectorates and mandated territories will be represented, either by a governor or senior officials. The conference will be experimental, and to explore the desirability of holding colonial conferences of a comprehensive nature at fixed intervals, and considering the possibility of setting up any other machinery to secure more effective co-operation between the colonial governments in general administration, economic and scientific development and research."

The conference will open May 10, and last about three weeks.

Protesting the general statements made by the British Government representatives in the House of Commons and elsewhere to the effect that the Soviet Government repeatedly broke its trade agreements, Mr. Litvinoff declared that not one concrete case of a breach of the terms of this agreement had ever been brought to the attention of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat, or its London representatives.

Declaring that Russia does not conceal its sympathy with the Chinese Nationalist movement, Mr. Litvinoff added that Russia will greet the re-establishment of normal relations between China and other countries on a new equal basis.

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SOUTH AFRICA AND
INDIA IN AGREEMENT

Gandhi Says Settlement Honorable to Both Parties

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.—Agreement between India and South Africa regarding the position of Indians in South Africa is published today and is greeted with general satisfaction. J. W. Shree, secretary of the Department of Education and member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, describing the agreement of the Legislative Assembly, was frequently interrupted by applause. He declared it eminently satisfactory that the Government of India has decided on ratification, and was confident that this also was the considered judgment of the Indian Legislature.
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In the early sixties a young man bent over his cobbler's last in a tiny shop on Greenwich Street, often far into the night...

Now in 1927 that tiny shop has grown to be the largest single shoe store in the world!

That's progress. That's the story of a young man who stuck to his last.

For James Coward was determined that the shoes he sold should be comfortable shoes, that their leathers and workmanship should be honest and their prices just. So he made them himself.

As it was in the beginning, so it has been all along. Now it takes many men to do what James Coward once did alone. But his precepts of quality, comfort and value have ever been the beacon light in the growth of this business. In fact, they have been the very reason for it!

Leadership has come. The Coward Shoe is known world-wide. And so today more than ever these standards are jealously guarded. Now in the third generation of proprietorship, The Coward Shoe is still in every sense The Coward Shoe. It is regarded as a name to live up to—not a reputation to trade upon.

And this great shoe store, with its almost limitless range of styles, sizes and widths of shoes to provide comfort for practically every foot, is but the physical realization of an earnest young cobbler's ideal.

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HARDWARE MENConvention and Exhibition
Draw Throughs—Delegates
Hear Mr. Gilbert

Russell J. Atkinson, vice-president of the National Retail Hardware Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., led the question-box discussion on selling, financing, credits, the small order, policies of management and methods of buying and accounting at the second-day session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association at Mechanics Building today. About 15,000 attended the opening of the exhibition yesterday which is being held in connection with the convention.

Prizes were awarded for the best displays as follows: First, to the Massachusetts Agricultural College; second, to the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; third, to the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company, by a committee composed of F. W. Easterbrook, superintendent of Mechanics Building; Dudley Harmon, secretary of the New England Council, and Thomas H. Bloddeau.

Tomorrow the executive session will begin at 3 p. m. Officers for the coming year will be elected and installed, new members will be accepted and committees will report.

Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture in Massachusetts, told the convention how agriculture in the State is coming back, and cited a wholesale house here which sells hundreds of carloads of New England apples yearly, whereas some years ago it bought apples from outside New England. Last year it did not sell a carload except what was raised in New England, he said.

Mr. Gilbert's talk on agriculture and apples fitted in well with the novel distribution of a Baldwin apple to each visitor at the exhibition. The association is giving away the apples as a matter of reciprocity to farmers whose retail trade totals 40 per cent of the hardware dealers' business.

Other speakers included: Fred E. Carille, Springfield; Arthur E. Moore, Manchester, N. H.; L. W. Thompson, Woburn; H. Duncan Everett, Clyde Van Duzer, Framingham; Roy Lewis, Lebanon, N. H.; D. Fletcher Barber, Boston; F. H. J. Toole, Pawtucket, R. I.; H. S. Chadbourne, Milford; Dennison Cowley, Brattleboro, Vt., and Russell M. Sanders, Boston.

GREATER DEMAND
FOR GAS FORECASTNew England Association
Opens Annual Convention

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 23 (Special)—Gas will be in bigger demand in the future than it has in the past, for industrial purposes, house heating, and for cooling of refrigerators in the summer, according to President F. C. Freeman of the New England Gas Association, at its annual convention held in the Bancroft Hotel today, and attended by 400 delegates from all parts of New England.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William Gould of Boston; vice-presidents, G. W. Stiles of Portland, Me., and J. J. Quinn of Quincy; treasurer, F. D. Caldwell of Boston; directors, Alexander Macomber of Charlestown and Francis L. Ball of Boston.

The operating division of the association at its annual meeting prior to the general session elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. H. Scott of New Britain; secretary, F. E. Drake of Lynn; board of governors H. Vitkonoff, I. P. Hadcock and A. S. Hall.

W. A. Edwards of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company addressed the convention this forenoon on accounting. A talk was also given by Roy Simpson, advertising and sales manager, on "Merchandising and Advertising." Other speakers included John A. Keane and E. W. Berchtold of Boston.

A banquet will be served in the hotel tonight. The convention will continue its session tomorrow morning, closing late tomorrow afternoon.

OLD SOUTH ESSAY PRIZE
AWARDED TO MISS KLEIN

Miss Elizabeth Klein of Roslindale, who graduated from the Girls' Latin School last June, won first prize of \$100 in the annual Old South essay contest among girls of the city. The exercises were held in the Old South Meeting House yesterday morning.

In making the presentation George G. Wolkins, presiding officer, stated that the recipient was the fifth member of her family to win an Old South prize, and that this was the sixth prize won by a member of the Klein family. The second prize of \$60 was awarded to Max Weiner, Dorchester. A special award of \$60 was made to Miss Lena E. Russell of Roxbury, who was graduated from Girls' High School in 1925. Dr. David S. Muzzey, professor of history in Columbia University, spoke on "Washington: The Man of Patience." Professor Muzzey is a graduate of Boston Latin School.

MUSEUM ART TEACHER
TO HAVE OWN SCHOOL

Anson K. Cross, originator of the Cross method of visual instruction in drawing and painting, has resigned from the staff of the art school conducted by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in order to conduct his own school for artists and students at Boothbay Harbor, Me. Classes will be held there from July to November.

The correspondence classes continue throughout the year. These classes have increased in enrollment 86 per cent since the exhibition last spring in the department of agriculture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Students are enrolled from Paris, France, to Honolulu, and from Canada to Texas. A successor to Mr. Cross at the museum has not yet been appointed.

AMERICAN BRASS PRICES UP
American Brass Company has advanced prices 1 cent a pound on all brass, copper and nickel silver products.

Washington Taking Command of the Continental Army



New Oil Painting on Curtain of University Theater, Cambridge, Depicts Historic Scene on Cambridge Common.

DEPICTS WASHINGTON
ON CAMBRIDGE RIDENew Painting in Oils Has Its
First Showing

A new painting in oils of Washington taking command of the Continental Army on Cambridge Common in 1775 received its first showing at the University Theater, Harvard Square, last night. The painting is on a curtain which gives the scene a spread of 34 feet in width and 17 feet 4 inches in height.

The painting depicts that historic incident when Washington rode, accompanied by his staff, from Wadsworth House, on what is now Harvard Square, to the broad meadow now known as Cambridge Common. There, reining in his horse beneath the elm, before the army of recruits drawn up in "hollow square" formation, he assumed command.

The curtain is an original oil painting by Claxon Byron Moulton. Not a stroke by pencil or brush was made on this huge canvas until the artist had made an extended study of his subject and the result is a picture not only of interest and beauty but also one that is believed to be historically correct. In addition to the showing last evening the curtain will be exhibited for the next week.

TRAVELER TELLS
OF PYGMY RACEFour-Foot Men Discovered
in Dutch Guinea Till
the Soil

Tales like those narrated by Gulliver in the book of his famous travels today were related of a primitive race of pygmies in a rugged mountainous country in central Dutch New Guinea which was visited by Prof. Matthew W. Stirling of Berkeley, Calif., leader of a \$300,000 expedition sponsored jointly by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington and the Dutch Government's Indian Commission for the Scientific Research of Java, returning today on the Dollar Line steamship, President Adams.

Stanley A. Hedberg, Chicago, and Albert E. Hamer, Colfax, Ia., two of the four Americans who accompanied him on the 15-month expedition, returned with him to Boston. They had collected specimens, data, several thousand still photographs and 24,000 feet of motion picture film, which are to be shared equally by both the institution and the commission.

The expedition sailed from San Francisco Nov. 21, 1925, for Batavia, and thence to Surabaja in the Dutch East Indies. Three months were passed at Java before arrangements were completed for the trip into the interior, much of which, it is believed, has never before been explored by white men. When ready, the party consisted of 400 persons, including 130 Dyaks from Borneo, 75 Ambonese soldiers, and required three Dutch Government ships to transport it to the mouth of the Mamberamo River in Dutch New Guinea. From there the journey was made by airplane, motorboat and canoe. Among their supplies was radio equipment by which to keep in touch with the outside world.

After the party pushed up the river as far as it was navigable, they set off into the interior, where they encountered a hostile tribe, called Papuans, but after overcoming these difficulties the group continued to the foot of the Massau Mountains, the highest of which rise to 16,000 feet or more above sea level.

Here it was that the expedition discovered the race of pygmies in ground virgin to white man's tread. These people were about four feet in height and appeared friendly to the visitors, although very primitive. They also seemed industrious, Professor Stirling said, in tilling the soil and living in palm-leaf thatched huts, while they used hatchets crudely devised from stone and ate yams and taro roots. Their villages were along the ridges of the mountains.

BACK BAY STUDENTS UNITE

The Back Bay Students' Committee, with students from 20 colleges and schools and organized to promote interest in religion, has announced Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge as the speaker for the March monthly conference for students only, to be held Saturday, March 5, at the Church of the Messiah, St. Stephen and Gainsborough Streets, 2 to 4 p. m.

Advance Gifts of \$6,000,000
Received for Yale EndowmentDr. Angell Tells Graduates on Alumni Day That 300
Members Have Given This Sum Two Months Before
Opening of Campaign for \$20,000,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (Special)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, told the hundreds of graduates who returned yesterday for the "Alumni Day" festivities that pledges totaling \$6,000,000 have been made two months in advance of the date set for the opening of the campaign to raise \$20,000,000 for the new endowment fund which Yale desires solely for promoting distinction in teaching and study.

Dr. Angell said that the \$6,000,000 had been given by 300 graduates, representing the high average of \$20,000 per man. Visibly stirred by this loyal response, he predicted complete success of the campaign for funds which he declared indispensable for safeguarding Yale's traditional leadership among American universities.

The absorbing topic among the returning alumni was the endowment fund. Every speaker on the program referred with enthusiasm to its progress. Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, dean of Yale College, assured the visitors that never before had there been a finer spirit in the social, athletic, and intellectual activities of the college, and Russell L. Post, retiring chairman of the Yale Daily News Board, attributed to the undergraduate a characteristic independence of thinking which would flourish best in the less crowded classes promised by the new endowment.

"It is a year to the day" said President Angell, "since I first announced that a careful study of departmental budgets revealed the urgent need of an additional income of \$1,000,000 a year if Yale is to hold together a faculty of distinguished teachers and at the same time to give a student body of the present size the degree of personal attention considered necessary to maintain the highest standard of education."

"I must confess, that while I had complete confidence in the response of the alumni when the facts were once known, I anticipated some delay because of the obvious difficulty of carrying the story of the university's needs to all of the 33,000 graduates and former students. But I have been stirred again and again by the reception given me, as well as the other university officers, during the last few months by Yale men assembled in the many cities which we have visited. The progress of organization in preparation for the first general appeal has advanced beyond my most sanguine expectations."

Referring to the passing of compulsory chapel, which came as a result of agitation by the students and a unanimous vote of the faculty, Dean Mendell said that the advocates of voluntary attendance at religious services were pleased to report that a total of 500 men were being reached by the Sunday and week-day chapels.

Russell L. Post, outgoing chairman of the Yale Daily News Board, also emphasized the ungrudging enthusiasm over the ideas which are aimed at through the success of the endowment campaign.

During the morning of "Alumni Day" the visiting graduates attended lectures by their favorite professors and inspected the new buildings. Then came a program of speeches at Sprague Hall, at which the provost of the university, Henry S. Graves, presided. Luncheon was served at the university dining hall, the toastmaster being Carl A. Lohmann, secretary of the Alumni Advisory Board.

STREET SIGN AWARD
AWAITS NEW BIDSRe-advertising Will Cause at
Least Month's Delay

At the request of the Boston Finance Commission when it was found that one contractor's bid was missing, James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, will re-advertise for bids for furnishing 2000 street signs and posts.

Mr. Sullivan promised the finance commission that longer time will be given prospective bidders to study the specifications and examine the sample signs on display in the office of the highway division engineer before making their bids for signs to mark more than 200 streets in the downtown part of Boston. The re-advertising will cause a further delay of at least one month.

Under plans adopted by the Mayor and the Department of Public Works last year, the city is to spend \$25,000 in the next four years in the purchase and placing of street signs throughout the city.

WASHINGTON STATUE
DECORATED BY D. A. R.

Under auspices of Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, a large wreath was placed on the equestrian statue of George Washington at the Arlington State entrance to the Public Garden yesterday. The ceremony followed the attendance of members at the annual reception of the Governor in the Hall of Flags at the State House.

It was under the direction of Mrs. E. Stanley Swift, chairman of the committee on historic spots of the D. A. R., with Loring H. Raymond and Ellery Merriam acting as color bearers, under the command of Duncan MacKellar. The actual placing of the wreath was by two little girls, Jean von Loesche and Sylvia Burnham.

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Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, who is serving his first year as dean of Yale College, assured the alumni that, along with keen scholastic interests, the traditional customs and ideals of campus life were being vigorously maintained. "Thanks to recent gifts of buildings, most of the college students are now living in better-equipped classrooms and laboratories than ever before," he declared. "And never before, in my connection with Yale College, whether as student or teacher, have I seen a finer spirit in the social, athletic, and intellectual activities of the students."

Referring to the passing of compulsory chapel, which came as a result of agitation by the students and a unanimous vote of the faculty, Dean Mendell said that the advocates of voluntary attendance at religious services were pleased to report that a total of 500 men were being reached by the Sunday and week-day chapels.

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C. E. UNION OPPOSES
SUNDAY SPORTS BILLProposed Poll on Dry Law
Also Is Protested

Opposition to House Bill 113, which would legalize commercial sports on Sunday in Massachusetts, and opposition to a referendum relative to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act in Massachusetts, was registered by the Boston Christian Endeavor Union, at its seventeenth annual meeting, held yesterday in Pilgrim Congregational Church at Upham's Corner. The resolutions were drawn up by a committee composed of Rev. Dr. Otis W. Foye and the Rev. C. L. Everts.

The convention was divided into three sections, the seniors and alumni meeting in Pilgrim Congregational Church, the Junior branch in Baker Memorial Church and the intermediate branch, holding a separate convention for the first time, meeting in the Stoughton Street Baptist Church. All discussed the one general theme of "Personal Acceptance of and Allegiance to Jesus Christ."

Officers of the convention included John Harris, chairman; James Lawrence, vice-chairman; Christina MacAskill, secretary; E. Leslie Jones, treasurer; Elizabeth McCartney, music; Mrs. Helen Russell, commissary; Beatrice Lockhart, decoration; Agnes Richards, June; Ethel Howard, reception; Elina Pearson, registration; James Haynes, intermediate; and Karl F. Keen, publicity.

RABBI ORDERS USE
OF BIBLICAL SPELLING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23 (P)—Chief Rabbi El Suer yesterday issued an edict ordering all local rabbis in the future, in connection with the naming of Jewish children, to use the original Biblical spelling of their names instead of the corrupted Polish spelling.

A Jewish boy named Moses should be recorded by that name and not "Moshe"; Isaac should not be recorded "Isak" nor Jacob as "Janekiel." The corruption of names was first begun in the old country when Poles, spelling phonetically, made the changes and the custom gradually drifted to this country.

CUT IN INTEREST
RATE IS PROPOSEDRhode Island Bill Would Reduce
Toll on Small Loans

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (Special)—Selecting Washington's Birthday as a fitting time for the introduction of such a measure, Maurice Robinson, a member of the State Senate, yesterday introduced a bill which would cut the legal rate of interest on small loans from 3½ to 1½ per cent a month.

The advertisement of various loan companies, as they appear in the newspapers, are very alluring, but once the householder or small merchant gets into the hands of these loan companies there is very little likelihood of their ever getting out, unless specialists, such as typewriter, toilet preparations, upper leathers, hosiery and other similar articles.

"The man or woman of small affairs is the only person who would be likely to borrow money at such a large rate of interest. The business man of substantial affairs or larger interests can obtain a loan in any bank by paying an annual interest of 6 per cent."

The poor man carries the burden of a traffic which, though legal, may be classified as legalized robbery. Under the terms of my amendment, the maximum rate of interest per annum would be 18 per cent. This amount is surely large enough and ought to provide a reasonable return to the money lender."

BILL URGES PAY
FOR PRISONERSCalls for Two-Year Test—
System Operates in 32
States, Backers Say

A bill for a two years' experiment in paying wages to prisoners in the State Prison was heard today before the legislative committee on Public Institutions. The bill was introduced by the Massachusetts Civic League and the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, and was backed by the counsel of the league, Cornelius A. Parker. He stated that some form of payment to prisoners is already in operation in 32 states.

Commissioner Sanford Bates explained that the money would come out of the prison fund and be paid awarded under regulations of the Department of Correction, approved by the Governor and Council. Such earnings would take the place of the gratuities now given by the State, amounting to about \$11,000 a year. It would be divided so that a part could be used by the prisoner while confined, a part for his dependents, and a part for him when discharged.

Howard B. Gill of Washington, D. C., formerly Secretary of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, told of the survey he has just completed of the prison industries in the Charlestown Prison for the department of correction. He has also recently completed a study of the prison industries in the federal prisons for the United States Department of Commerce. He strongly urged a system of paying wages to prisoners, because he believes it would increase productions and so reduce the cost of maintaining the prison.

Other speakers were: Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moloney, mother of aid, State Department of Public Welfare; Stockton Raymond, secretary of the Family Welfare Society; Representative M. Sylvia Donaldson; Henry Higgins, secretary, Massachusetts Prison Association; the Rev. W. B. Whitney, chaplain, Charlestown Prison; the Rev. George P. O'Connor, Rector, Catholic Charitable Bureau, and Jeffrey P. Brooks.

Indorsements were given by the Massachusetts and Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Consumers League, and the National Civic Federation.

FOREIGN STUDENTS
ARE ENTERTAINED

Students of foreign birth attending colleges in and near Boston were given their annual reception at the Twentieth Century Club last evening by the Twentieth Century Club, the American Association of University Women, Boston branch, the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A.

Brief addresses were made by James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, and by John S. Wilson, formerly Mayor of Berkeley, Calif. A pageant by Camp Fire Girls was given under the direction of Miss Lotta A. Clark.

Rotarians Mark
Decade's Growth

Some 250 to 300 members of the Rotary Club of Boston gathered at the City Club this noon for a luncheon to celebrate their approaching removal to new quarters in the Hotel Statler.

Lester F. Winchenbach, the oldest past president of Rotary and still a member, presided at the luncheon and traced the activities of Rotarians during the last 10 years since they first started to hold their weekly luncheons at the City Club.

Charles B. Reed, president of the City Club, was a special guest and responded by telling how much the club had enjoyed the Rotarians during the decade the two clubs had been gathered under the same roof once a week.

Among the Rotarians present at the luncheon were George A. G. Wood, president; Alfred H. Marchant, vice-president; Bancroft L. Goodwin, treasurer; E. Wentworth Prescott, secretary, and the following directors: Arthur T. Downer, immediate past president; Robert Spurr Weston, past president; Krickel K. Carrick, George F. Eddy, Harvey P. Hood 3d, Philip S. Jamieson, Joseph W. Johnson, Gardner L. Jones, and William W. Davis, Cambridge, governor of the thirty-first district.

TRADE WITH EGYPT
REPORTED GAININGCommercial Envoy Tells of
Fivefold Increase

With a frequent direct freight service now available between the United States and Egypt, the commercial relations between the two countries are closer than ever before, while American educational institutions throughout the Near East have done much indirectly to establish a good name for American merchandise, said William B. Mann, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Alexandria, who arrived in Boston today to interview business men and exporters interested in trade with Egypt.

"Where formerly the chief interest of Egypt in American products was confined to such staples as coal, flour, iron and steel manufactures, today it includes specialties such as typewriters, toilet preparations, upper leathers, hosiery and other similar articles."

"Despite being essentially a price market, my American articles are demanded in Egypt on account of quality or service advantages which place them above competing goods. American automobiles have increased rapidly in Egypt during the last few years. Four years ago 45 per cent of the total imports of automobiles into Egypt were of American manufacture, while in 1925, 65 per cent were American."

"Few markets are more competitive for most lines of imported goods than Egypt. With no tariff differential, with its close proximity to Europe, and at the crossroads of the important Suez Canal traffic to and from the Far East, Egypt and its 15,000,000 inhabitants represents a choice outlet to the world's exporters of American goods."

"American merchandise exported to Egypt in 1926 and valued at \$12,500,000 represented a 17 per cent increase over 1925 and a fivefold advance over the \$2,500,000 pre-war figure."

PRINTERS TO HOLD
NEWSPAPER NIGHTCraftsmen to Hear "Inside
Shon Talk"

The Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, an organization composed of superintendents and foremen of the printing divisions of publishing plants, will observe "Newspaper Night" at their banquet tomorrow evening at the Hotel Westminister.

Speakers representing both the printing and editorial departments of newspaper publication will address the meeting, which is a part of the general program of the printing trade and to improve methods wherever possible.

Harold C. Hansen of the Boston Transcript will preside. Other speakers will include James Reardon of the Boston American on "Gathering the News"; Hinson Stiles, picture editor of the Boston Advertiser, on "The News in Pictures"; William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, on "How a Newspaper Library Functions in the News"; Thomas Carens of the Boston Herald on "Editing the News"; C. R. Davis of the Boston Post on "Advertising in the News"; and Amos Weston, superintendent of production of The Christian Science Publishing Society, on "Printing the News."

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ROJANE

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TREMONT ST., NEAR WEST

BUILDING PERMITS IN 39 CITIES
TOTALLED \$6,195,651 IN JANUARYBoston Leads State With \$2,058,661, With Springfield
Second—Decline From December Is \$1,500,000—
Springfield Construction Tripled

Building in the 39 cities of Massachusetts during January amounted to \$6,195,651, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. This is a decline of approximately \$1,500,000 in building expenditures in Massachusetts cities from December, 1926.

Of the 39 cities Boston was first with an expenditure (shown by the valuation of permits issued to prospective builders) of \$2,058,661. Springfield building permits were valued at \$945,100, followed closely by Worcester with valuations amounting to \$927,365.

While building in Massachusetts was less than in December, Boston building activity during January exceeded the previous month's expenditures by nearly \$60,000, gain in Springfield construction nearly tripled in January as compared with December, but a sharp reversal was recorded in reports from the Somerville Building Department. Expenditures in that city in January amounted to \$230,625, as shown in permit valuations, while in December permit valuations amounted to \$1,313,750.

Decline Shown in Salem

In Salem another pronounced decline was recorded. Permits issued in January were valued at \$46,700, whereas in December valuations reached \$223,500. In Worcester, third ranking city in January's valuations, there was an increase of about 100 per cent over December's figures. In the city of Taunton building permits were valued at \$30,855, as compared with \$1790 for December. This rise is said to be due to the fact that a permit was issued in January for construction of a bank building.

Building permits in Lowell were valued at \$30,550 in January, as compared with \$21,783 in December, a decline of nearly \$300,000. In Holyoke another sharp decrease was shown in last month's figures, when \$25,550 was expended; a decline of \$100,000 over permit valuations in December. While the grantor was busy preparing December's building activities amounted to only \$16,150, no permits were issued in January. In none of the Massachusetts cities during the last three years has this occurred.

Among the cities showing gains of more or less importance were Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Medford, Melrose, Taunton, Westfield, North Adams, Northampton and Marlborough.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following sales: A business lot on the corner of Leonard Street and Channing Road, the center of Belmont, containing 12,900 square feet. The grantor was H. W. Carey, who sells to Clarke & Jenkins, Inc. The purchasers have already begun the erection of a business block containing six stores. This is the first business block that has been built in Belmont for many years and already all the stores have been leased.

For Albert B. Tenney at a lot of land on the corner of Mystic River Parkway and Mystic Avenue, Medford, containing 17,000 square feet. The purchaser was Edward C. Daly, who will erect a filling station.

For Frank A. Riley the premises, 189 Lovell Road, Watertown, comprising a newly erected frame dwelling house, garage and 6300 square feet of land. The purchaser was Eugene O. McMahon who buys for occupancy.

The concern has sold for Raymond H. Foyle a lot of land, corner of Belmont Street and Lovell Road, containing 6544 square feet. The purchaser was Margaret M. Mullin who will build a residence.

The Wollaston Land & Construction Company has sold a lot on Elmwood Avenue containing 4600 square feet to Martin Kelsea who has also purchased a lot on Exeter Street, containing 5000 square feet. Walter Ramsey purchased four lots on Elmwood Avenue containing 21,500 square feet. Henry Perham purchased two lots on Sherman Street containing 9700 square feet. Samuel Johnson purchased three lots on Sherman Street, containing 15,000 square feet.

For the Holland System, Inc., a lot on River Avenue, Newton, containing 10,000 square feet. The purchaser was John Caswell of New York, who will build a brick colonial house for his own occupancy.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST., NEAR WEST, BOSTON ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Beginning at Once—and
Continuing through FebruaryFINAL
CLEARANCE

It will pay you to buy in this clearance. It is our final clearance of odd lots, broken sizes, incomplete color assortments, one-of-a-kind models, etc., all desirable merchandise of the best materials and workmanship; a considerable quantity comprises new Spring purchases. The reductions are extremely drastic, many to cost or below cost. The first of March must find every department of Chandler & Co. ready with a complete new stock for the Spring season—so these radical markdowns for final clearance.

Text of Most Widely Heard Speech Ever Delivered—Coolidge Tribute to Washington

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, addressing Congress assembled to honor Washington's Birthday, said:

My fellow Americans: On the 22d day of February, 1927, America will celebrate the birth of George Washington. Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that event. Although he belongs to yet by being a great American he became a great world figure. It is but natural that here under the shadow of the stately monument rising to his memory, in the Capital City bearing his name, the country made independent by his military genius and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the man who held the Father of our Country.

In recognition of the importance of this coming anniversary, more than two years ago the Congress passed a joint resolution establishing a commission, which was directed to have this address read to the American people reminding them of the reason and purpose for holding the coming celebration. It was considered that now would be an appropriate time to inform the public that this commission desires to receive suggestions and comments for the proposed celebration and to express the hope that the states and their political subdivisions under the direction of their governors and local authorities would arrange for appointing commissions and committees to formulate plans for co-operation with the Federal Government. When the plans begin to be matured they should embrace the active support of educational and religious institutions, of the many civic, social, and fraternal organizations, agricultural associations, and of other numerous activities which characterize our national life.

A More Complete Conception It is greatly to be hoped that out of the studies pursued and the investigations made a more broad and comprehensive understanding and a more complete conception of Washington, the man, and his relation to all that is characteristic of American life may be secured. It was to be expected that the study of Washington, the man, and his relation to all that is characteristic of American life may be secured. It was to be expected that the study of Washington, the man, and his relation to all that is characteristic of American life may be secured.

While many excellent books, often scholarly and eloquent, have been written about him, the temptation has been so strong to represent him as an heroic figure composed of superlatives that the real man among them, the human being, has been written about him, the temptation common to all mortals, has been too much obscured and forgotten. When we regard him in this character and have revealed to us the judgment with which he met his problems, we shall all the more understand and revere his true greatness. No great mystery surrounds him; he never relied on miracles. But he was a man endowed with what has been called, uncommonly, with a talent for taking infinite pains, and with a mind able to understand the universal and eternal problems of mankind.

Washington has come to be known to the public almost exclusively as the Virginia colonel who accompanied the unfortunate expedition of General Braddock as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, as the first President of the United States, and as the master of the beautiful estate at Mount Vernon. This general estimate is based to a large extent on the command he held in time of war and the public office he held in time of peace. A record of his courage and patriotism, his loyalty and devotion, his self-sacrifice, his refusal to be king, will always arouse the imagination and inspire the soul of everyone who loves his country.

A Broader Appeal Nothing can detract from the exalted place which this record entitles him to hold. But he has an appeal even broader than this, which today is equally valuable to the people of the United States. Not many of our citizens are to be called upon to take high commands or to hold high public office. We are all necessarily engaged in the ordinary affairs of life. But we need an example to youth and to maturity, the experience of Washington in these directions is worthy of much more attention than it has received. We all share in the benefits which accrued from the independence he won and the free Republic he did so much to establish. We need a diligent comprehension and understanding of the great principles of government which he wrought out, but we shall also secure a wide practical advantage if we go beyond this record, already so eloquently expounded, and consider him also as a man of affairs. It was in this capacity that he developed that executive ability which he later displayed in the camp and in the council chamber.

It ought always to be an inspiration to the young people of the country to know that from earliest youth Washington showed a disposition to make the most of his opportunities. He was diligently industrious—a most admirable and desirable trait. His father had been educated in England, died when his son was 11 years old. His mother had but moderate educational advantages. There were no great incentives to learning in Virginia in 1732, and the facilities for acquiring knowledge were still meager. The boy might have grown up with very little education, but his eager mind and indomitable will led him to acquire learning and information despite the handicaps surrounding him.

Schooling Ended at 13 His formal schooling, which was of a rather primitive character, ended at the age of 13. His copy and exercise books, still in existence, contain forms of bills, receipts, and like documents, showing he had devoted considerable time to that branch of his studies. He was preparing himself to be a practical business man. When his regular instruction ended his education was just beginning. It continued up to his death, December 14, 1799. If ever there was a self-made man, it was George Washington. Through all his later years he was constantly absorbing knowledge from contact with men, from reading whenever time and facilities permitted, and from a wide correspondence.

agriculturist. He prepared a treatise on this subject. Those who have studied this phase of his life tell us he was probably the most successful owner and director of an agricultural estate in his day. A visitor in 1785 declared "Washington's great pride was to be thought the first farmer in America." Toward the end of his life he wrote:

"I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most unintermitted career of conquests."

He always had a great affection for Mount Vernon. He increased his land holdings from 2500 to over 5900 acres, 3200 of which he had under cultivation at one time.

A Great Farmer His estate was managed in a thoroughly businesslike fashion. He kept a very careful set of account books for it, as he did for his other enterprises. Over the most successful statements showing just how each laborer had been employed, what crops had been planted or gathered. While he was absent reports were sent to him, and he replied in long letters of instruction, displaying wonderful familiarity with the details of the business. He was one of the first converts to the benefits of scientific fertilization and to the rotation of crops, for that purpose he elaborated a table covering five-year periods. He overlooked no detail in carrying on his farm according to the practice of those days, including the use of manure, and often removed his coat and helped his men in the work of the day.

He also showed his business ability by the skillful way in which he managed the considerable estates left to his two stepchildren by their father. So successfully was this done that John Parke Custis became, at the age of 21, the richest young man in the Old Dominion. Prussing tells us that Martha Custis was advised to get the ablest man in the colony to manage her estate and to pay him any salary within reason. And he adds: "That she chose wisely in marrying the young colonel, and not the best of a good bargain, is the opinion of many."

He was engaged in many business enterprises. That of the Dismal Swamp, comprising drainage and lumber operations south of Norfolk, was handled efficiently by Washington for five years subsequent to 1783. He was one of the first to see the wisdom of the rise in value of which accounted in no small degree for his fortune. Washington participated in a number of the early transportation companies. As a private citizen he was constantly on the outlook for sound investments and for ways to increase his capital. In the purchase of frontier lands and in the promotion of plans for the building up and development of new parts of the country he was performing important public service.

Opened Up the Country Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, distinguished historian, and a member of our commission, says: "Washington has been criticized for buying up land warrants and holding on to his title in the face of squatters. Actually no American has ever done so much to open up vast tracts of land, first under the British and then under the American flag, fitted to become the home of millions of Americans." After 13 years of effort Washington forced the British Government to give to the Virginia veterans of the French and Indian war the 200,000 acres of western lands promised by the Governor of that Colony. His management and distribution of these tracts were carried out in an eminently efficient and satisfactory manner. He acquired two large farms in Maryland. During a trip in New York State in 1783 he saw the possibilities of a waterway from the sea to the Great Lakes by way of the Hudson River and the Mohawk Valley—the present route of a great barge canal. Because of his business vision he joined with General Clinton in the purchase of 6000 acres near Utica.

"To Washington, the man of affairs, we owe our national banks, for had he followed the advice of other leaders, great but less enlightened on matters of finance, the plans of Alexander Hamilton would not have been realized. As a result of the war the country was deeply in debt, and had no credit; but the solution of our financial difficulties suggested by the first Secretary of the Treasury was opposed by those from rural communities. They argued that the large commercial cities would dominate to the detriment of other parts of the country. Both Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Randolph, Attorney General, in writing opposed the incorporation by Congress of a national bank. They were joined by Madison and Monroe. All argued against the constitutionality of this proposition.

Knowledge of Banking Hamilton answered their arguments fully in his famous opinion. But, had the President not been a man of affairs, had he not been for many years a large holder of stock in the Bank of England, coming from the estate of Daniel Parke Custis, he might have yielded to the opposition. Because he knew something about bank accounts and bank credits the bill was signed and the foundation of our financial system laid.

Washington was also a stockholder in the Bank of Alexandria and in the Bank of Columbia at Georgetown. In his last will and testament he directed that such monies as should be derived from the sale of his estate during the life of Mrs. Washington should be

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Washington's Greatness Set Forth in Extracts of Coolidge Brevity

His stature increases with the increasing years. He was probably the most successful owner and director of an agricultural estate in his day.

To Washington, the man of affairs, we owe our national banks. His ability as a business man was the strong support of his statesmanship. It was his political ideas intensely practical.

Washington was a builder—a creator. He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests.

He recognized that religion was the main support of free institutions. He loved his fellow men.

Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. He was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic.

His ways were the ways of truth.

invested for her in good bank stocks. After his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1797, Washington spent the two and half happy years at Mount Vernon. In his last summer he made a will, one of the most remarkable documents of our kind of which we have record. Again he showed his versatility, in disposing of his many properties under a variety of requests and conditions without legal advice. It has been called an autobiographic will—it shows in its manifold provisions his charitable thoughtfulness for his dependents and his solicitude for the future welfare of his country.

At President he was always an exponent of sound and honest public finance. He advocated the payment of our debts in full to the holders of record, and the assumption by the Nation of the debts incurred by the various states to carry on the Revolution. His support of financial integrity, because it was morally right, strengthened the Union.

Looked to the West This practical business ability and interest in broad and general affairs made him one of the first to realize that the future of the American Empire lay in the regions beyond the Alleghenies in the territory of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Because of this belief, he is said to have been the moving spirit in the establishment of the Ohio Company, a company of public lands. His association with the West may have started in the period 1749-1751, when he associated with his brother, Lawrence, in his various business enterprises, among them the Ohio Company, which had a grant of 500,000 acres of land on the western shore of Lake Erie. The French had driven out the early British settlers who had started a fort where Pittsburgh now stands. When the American Revolution broke out, Washington was considered an expert in the matter of land. In 1784 he was in London to take the place of the Ohio Company, which was one of the casualties of the war. He applied for a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, though he did not receive it. But he made his own investments so that in the schedule of his property attached to his will we find western lands appraised at over \$400,000—along the Ohio, the Great Kanawha, in western Pennsylvania, in Kentucky and in the Northwest Territory.

Having a vision of what the West meant in the future, Washington in 1784 journeyed out into the wilds. His diary of the trip is filled with interest and enthusiasm. He saw the possibilities of the region. He called him our first expansionist, the originator of the idea of possession of the West through commercial relations. "It was a pioneer idea, instinct with genius," this author writes, "and Washington's adventuring marks him as the first commercial American, the first man typical of the America that was to be." Due to his investments, he became the president of the James River Company and of the Potomac River Company, organized in 1785 to look into the possibility of opening navigation through to the West.

Influence on Interstate Commerce To the Potomac Company, which involved the first interstate commerce negotiations in this country, he devoted four years of active participation. He has been thought that these negotiations entered into by Washington led up almost directly to the calling of the constitutional convention. They revealed clearly the difficulty under the Articles of Confederation of accomplishing anything involving the welfare of all the states, and showed the need of a more strongly centralized national government. His ability as a

business man was the strong support of his statesmanship. It was his political ideas intensely practical. Washington was a builder—a creator. He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests. His ideas in regard to the opening of our western territory were thought out primarily for the benefit of the Nation. It has been said that he would have been "the greatest man in America had there been no Revolutionary War."

He was largely instrumental in selecting the site for our national capital. Influenced by his vision of the future, he was the first to see the possibilities of this locality. It included his plan of the waterway to the West through the Potomac, the Monongahela, and the Ohio Rivers, which he used to speak of as "the channel of commerce to the West." He, of course, could not foresee the development of railway transportation and the great ocean-going vessels, because of which the seat of our Government became separated from active contact with commerce and was left to the West, the cultural and intellectual center of the Nation. Due to the genius of L'Enfant, the great engineer, this city from the first has had a magnificent plan of development. Its adoption was due in no small degree to the engineering foresight and executive ability of Washington. By 1827 we shall have made much progress toward perfecting the ideal city planned by him in the closing days of the eighteenth century.

Washington had the ability to translate ideas into the practical affairs of life. He was the first to see what he believed contributed to the betterment of everyday existence. Perhaps because he realized the deficiency of our system of education, he was solicitous to provide liberal facilities for the youth of the future. Because as a man of affairs he knew the everyday necessities of learning, in an early message to the Congress and in his will he sought methods for the establishment of a national university. Even in his

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farewell address we find this exhortation:

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

American System of Education He desired his system of education to be thoroughly American and thoroughly national. It was to support the position of a knowledge of their rights, in the creation of a republicanism, spirit, and in the maintenance of the Union.

It was with the same clear vision that he looked upon religion. For him there was little in it of emotionalism. He placed it on a firmer, more secure foundation, and stated the benefits which would accrue to his country as the results of faith in spiritual things. He recognized that religion was the main support of free institutions. In his farewell address he said:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to be pious, while he is ignorant of the duties of men and citizens. The mere political man is ignorant of the rights of his country, and is unworthy to be entrusted with its administration. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public life. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality will prevail in exclusion of religious principle. It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring to popular government, and the rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to the rights of the people, will not endeavor to shake the foundation of the fabric?"

"Without Intolerance" Without bigotry, without intolerance, he appeals to the highest spiritual nature of mankind. His genius has filled the earth. He has been recognized abroad as "the greatest man of our own or any age." He loved his fellow men. He loved his country. That he trusted their keeping to a Divine Providence, he revealed in his own prayer which he made in 1794:

"Let us unite, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations, to spread abroad the spirit of peace and concord, to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which His goodness has already conferred; and to verify the anticipation of this Government being a safeguard of human rights." He was an idealist in the sense that he was a high standard of private and public honor. He was a prophet to the extent of being able to forecast with remarkable vision the course of our nation's history and the changing conditions which it would meet. But, essentially, he was a very plain man. He was a clear intellect. Having a thorough understanding, he attacked them with courage and energy, with patience and persistence. He brought things to pass. When Patrick Henry was asked in 1774 what he thought was the greatest man in the Continental Congress, he replied:

"If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor." His accomplishments were great.

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because of an efficiency which marked his every act and a sublime, compelling faith in the ultimate triumph of the right. As we study his daily life, as we read his letters, his diaries, his state papers, we come to realize more and more his wisdom, his energy, and his efficiency. He had the moral efficiency of an abiding religious faith, emphasizing the importance of the spiritual side of man, the social efficiency shown by his interest in his fellow men, and in his realization of the inherent strength of a people united by a sense of equality and freedom, the business efficiency of a man of affairs, the owner and manager of large properties, the governmental efficiency of the head of a new nation, who taking an untried political system made it operate successfully, of a leader able to adapt the relations of the government to the people.

Made Theory Workable He understood how to translate political theory into a workable scheme of government. He knew that we can accomplish no permanent good by going to the source of law of reason must always be applied. He followed Milton, who declared "... law in a free nation shall ever be public reason." He agreed with Burke that "men have no right to what is not reasonable."

It is a mark of a great man that he surrounds himself by great men. Washington placed in the most important positions in his Cabinet, Jefferson, with his advocacy of the utmost degree of local self-government and of states' rights, and Hamilton, whose theories of a strong national government led him to advocate the appointment of state governors by the President. Either theory carried to the extreme soon would have brought disaster to what has proved the most successful experiment in liberty under proper government in the history of the world.

It is due to his memory that we guard the sovereign rights of the individual states under our Constitution with the same solicitude that we maintain the authority of the Federal Government in all matters vital to our continued national existence.

Performing the Ordinary Duties Such is the background of a man performing the ordinary duties of life. As it was George Washington, of course he performed them extraordinarily well. The principles which he adopted in his early youth and maintained throughout his years are the source of all true greatness. Unless we understand this side of him, we shall fail in our comprehension of his true character. It was because of this training that he was able to assume the leadership of an almost impossible cause, carry it on through a long period of discouragement and defeat, and bring it to a successful conclusion.

In advance of all others he saw that war was coming. With an army that was never large and constantly shifting, poorly supported by a confederation inexperienced, inefficient and lacking in almost all the essential elements of a government, he was victorious over the armies of seasoned troops commanded by Howe, Burgoyne, Clinton, and Cornwallis, supported by one of the most stable and solid of governments, possessing enormous revenues and ample credit representing the first military power of the world.

As an example of generalship, extending over a series of years from the siege of Boston to the fall of Yorktown, the Commander in Chief of the Continental Armies holds a position that is unrivaled in the history of warfare. He never wavered, he never faltered from the day he surrendered his commission to the representatives of the independent Colonies. He triumphed over a people in the height of their glory who had acknowledged no victor for 700 years.

Personifies Republic Washington has come to personify the American Republic. He presided over the convention that framed our Constitution. The weight of his great name was the deciding factor in securing its adoption by the states. These results could never have been secured had it not been recognized that he would be the first President. When we realize what it meant to take 13 distracted Colonies, impoverished, envious, and hostile, and weld them into an orderly federation under the authority of a central government, we can form some estimate of the influence of this great man. But when we go further and remember that the Government which he did so much to bring into being not only did not falter when he retired from its administration, but, withstanding every assault, has constantly grown stronger with the passage of time and been found adequate to meet the needs of nearly 120,000,000 people occupying half a continent and constituting the greatest power the world has every known, we can judge something of the breadth and soundness of his statesmanship.

We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts, but among

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all the victors the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government which the test of experience has shown will endure was bestowed upon Washington, and Washington alone. Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. He was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We cannot yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent him to serve and inspire his fellow men.

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Phoenix, Arizona. Special Correspondence. "GOOD morning. Have you seen Arizona by water?" This phrase of an advertisement was heard on the streets of Phoenix not long ago. The questioner was one of the bubbling enthusiasts that had just viewed some of the most striking scenery of the State from the water, and the man he asked, after a brief conversation, departed to get up a party and see it himself.

It sounds quite absurd to many people to talk about water in Arizona at all, let alone considering the use of water as a vantage point for viewing the State.

But it is being done on an ever-increasing scale, and as time goes on, and the amount of water that can be used for scenic trips increases, this method of seeing some of the wonders of the State promises to become one of the diversions of both residents and tourists.

Up Canyon Lake. The attractiveness of riding along in a comfortable boat, as it winds its way between tremendous canyon walls, is not easy to describe. Many people have tried to describe the Grand Canyon and have exercised the dictionary quite a bit in the effort, but without describing it. To describe the boat trip up the new Canyon Lake, made in the gorge of the Salt River by the building of the dam below Mormon Flat, is also a difficult task.

Seasoned travelers who thought they had acquired all the thrills there are, get some new ones when the boat glides along at the bottom of a perpendicular cliff thousands of feet high, rounds a turn in the channel and heads toward a cliff vivid with broad bands of many colors, slides gently past great rocks and spires and towering pinnacles where, in silhouette against the skyline, an occasional mountain sheep may be seen watching the queer thing on the water half a mile below.

The new Canyon Lake is reached via the Apache Trail from Phoenix, and is only two hours, 47 miles, over excellent roads. There are numbers of boats, public and private. If you have any friends in Phoenix, you have boats, or who know anyone that has, about all you have to do is to write them when you will be there, sort of casually mention the boat trip up the lake, and likely as not you will find yourself on the way. They are just that enthusiastic about it.

When you embark, after looking at the new Mormon Flat dam, built by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, your boat moves out across the basin in Mormon Flat and plunges abruptly into the canyon. The water, it might be mentioned, is from 165 feet deep on down to nothing in particular at the upper end of the lake, 12 miles above.

Winding and twisting, the lake follows the erratic course of the river that through the ages has eroded a gorge for itself through many remarkable formations, carving fantastic images as it cut deeper and deeper into the strata as it rose in some prehistoric day. Cliffs of granite, of rhyolite, of tuff, of sandstone, of lava, all intermingled and crowd upon each other in an endless succession of pictures, each seeming more wonderful than the last.

Down Fish Creek Canyon. Right and left in rapid succession comes profile after profile, each person's fancy naming them to suit. On past the rock where great American eagles nest. There is the lion cave where the surveyors ran upon a den with cubs. Yonder cave was a bear den once.

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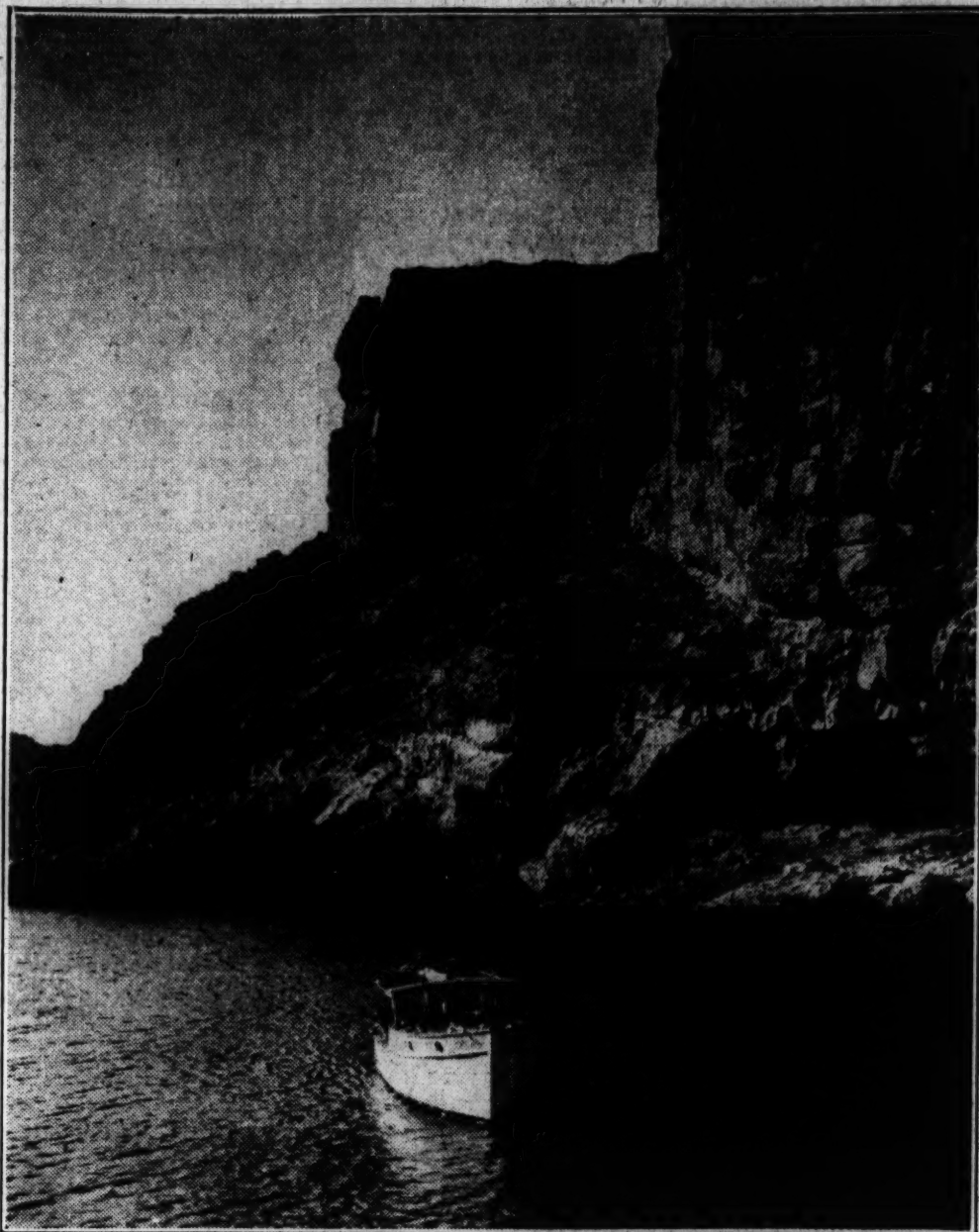
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There is Fish Creek Canyon, and coming down it is one of the most remarkable roads in America, built to take in the material to construct the new Horse Mesa Dam. And yonder is where the Salt River Valley water users are building the dam. Next year the great Horse Mesa Dam, now under construction, will have been completed and another lake formed through 17 miles more of scenery of equal grandeur and even greater variety. When this has been accomplished "seeing Arizona by water" will have been extended into a series of interesting and interconnected trips. Starting at Mormon Flat is the 12-mile Canyon Lake trip, which ends at the foot of the Horse Mesa Dam. A climb to the top of this 300-foot structure and you can start on the next leg of the trip which will carry you 17 miles to the foot of the Roosevelt Dam. From Roosevelt Dam one can traverse for 25 miles in either direction the largest artificial lake in the United States.

These remarkable waterways, that are bound to be numbered among the scenic assets of the country, are a by-product of a system of power development that is being carried on by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, an organization of farmers who own the fertile land in the valley watered by the Roosevelt Lake.

FARMERS OPPOSE LONGER WORK DAY

National Agricultural Union Goes on Record

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON.—The executive committee of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, at a special meeting here, has gone on record as opposed to any increase in the hours of farm laborers.

At present English farmhands average about 30s. a week for an eight-hour day. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "The executive committee is threatened by the farmers. It points out that such an attack is entirely opposed to the spirit of good will in industry, which the employers are alleged to be anxious to foster."

"It is, therefore, the view of the executive that any steps to add to the hours of work must at all cost be opposed. It resolves that whatever steps are necessarily taken by members in resisting organized attempts to increase hours will receive its utmost support."

The same newspaper containing the foregoing report told of a Welsh farmhand, with a wife and five young children, employed part time at 22s. (\$5.50) a week, being granted sufficient funds by the Pwllheli Guardians to provide three pairs of shoes for the children. The application was granted, but not without a protest by a Chwilog member of the board that "the man was earning half a crown more than the standard wage and that, if it assisted his family, they would have to help hundreds of cases." It was also stated that "a large number of rate-payers who earned less than farm laborers, would have to contribute."

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SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENT PARLEY

DURBAN (Special Correspondence)—In July next at Durban the South African University students are to hold their first congress in the history of South Africa's universities. Some 400 to 500 students are expected to arrive from all over the Union and the congress will last about a week. It is being organized on the same lines as those adopted by the National Union of Students of England and Wales at Oxford.

The Mayor of Durban assisted by his councilors and many other city organizations are giving their support to the movement so that the visitors should thoroughly enjoy their visit to Durban. An elaborate program of entertainment and sight-seeing will be undertaken by the Railway Administration and the Durban Publicity Association, and special reduced fares are available to those delegates traveling by steamer from coast ports.

WESTERN CANADA BUYS NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Butter makers of New Zealand are at the present time supplying a substantial shortage in western Canada. A shipment received here recently consisting of 15,000 boxes. The demand from the eastern market for the southern butter is also strong and some 6000 boxes moved eastward toward the Atlantic this week.

Local requirements for the next two months will be largely met by New Zealand butter which has the advantage over the Australian product because the latter has been subjected to dumping duties equivalent to the export bonus paid to the exporters of butter in the commonwealth.

Family Wash
Ironed, ready to wear.
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THE MEASURE OF YOUR CURTAINS
That's the first thing we look to. They're measured before washing, so their original size will be retained exactly. Returned as dainty and graceful as when new.
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MAIN LINE REALTOR
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BRYN MAWR 1340
Fine 10-room, stone residence, situated in beautiful Rose Valley. Will rent or sell.

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CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCANTVILLE DARTY OCEAN CITY

TASMANIA DECIDES TO TAKE POLL ON LOCAL OPTION

Temperance People Object to Limitation of Voters—New Bill Introduced

HOBART, Tasmania (Special Correspondence)—When the Tasmanian liquor laws were being amended a decade ago, a provision was inserted that a local option poll should be taken every three years in the various municipalities, which number 45, to decide whether the number of licensed houses in the municipality should be reduced or continued. The licensing bench for the district then acts according to the wishes of the electors. The licensing bench itself has power under certain conditions to refuse a license when application is made for a renewal.

A bill to consolidate the licensing laws has just lately been before Parliament and temperance advocates endeavored to secure an amendment to widen the franchise for the local option poll. The voting is confined to ratepayers and a two-thirds majority is required to carry the poll. It was sought to make the vote on the parliamentary franchise—adult suffrage—and the Labor Government was witted for its opposition to the widened franchise as the initiative and referendum is a plank in its platform. It was pointed out, however, that the people seem very indifferent on the question, as on the last occasion the votes were so few in some districts that the cost worked out at 30s. per vote, and whereas the ratepayers' poll would cost only £750, a vote on the parliamentary franchise would cost no less than £10,000.

Poll to be taken in April
The poll is to be taken in the country municipalities in April next, the dates coinciding with the council elections. Coincident with the debate on the local option poll is the announcement that a new brewery is to be established in Hobart. This will be the second, the existing one having been established a little over a century ago and it has had no serious competitors.

The improvement in the drinking habits of the people resulting from the closing of the hotels at 6 p.m. has disarmed a lot of criticism and lured most temperance bodies to sleep. Some years ago the hotels did not close until 11:30 p.m. The reduced drinking hours caused many of them to go out of business and the police from time to time have opposed licenses when they came before the licensing court for renewal. The result is that there are fewer hotels than formerly, and they are conducted on much superior lines compared with a few years ago when the hotels did not close until 11:30 p.m. It is quite certain that so long as the poll is confined to the ratepayers and a two-thirds majority is required to carry an affirmative vote it will never be effective. It is also very doubtful if a two-thirds majority could be secured on the parliamentary franchise. The most effective way to deal with the position seems to be through instilling temperance principles in the children. A world-wide organization on these lines would probably be the surest way to bring victory to the temperance movement. Could it be added to the problems of the League of Nations?



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Spring Dresses Special at 29.50
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And you save time and trouble, for good Cummings Coal is easier to fire, gives more heating comfort and is cheaper in a year's heating than less carefully selected grades. Fill up your bin now, with

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Mitchell Fletcher Co.
Swiss Chocolates
\$1.00 Box 80c lb.
The assortment includes Chocolate Covered Nuts, Fruits, Nougats and Creams with thick chocolate coating.

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Biggest One-Floor Furniture Store in the World

The Gimbel Furniture Store has expanded into the beautiful new Chestnut Street Building, more than doubling its former acreage—with more actual space on this one floor than many other stores show on two or three floors.

Come in and get to know this new and greater Furniture Store.

We have called upon the entire buying power of Gibbels, the largest retail business in America, to make stocks supreme in this or any other country, by collaborating with the world's greatest makers of good taste furniture.

There Has Never Yet Been Anything in Philadelphia That Equals the Magnitude of the Showing

It is the object of this big Furniture Store to help make new homes come into being, and re-make old homes into modern ones. It is an ideal of many a long year realized at last!

Chestnut Street Building, Fifth Floor, running into Market Street Building, Sixth Floor.

Men Wanted for outdoor selling, \$25.00 commissions when you make good; we train you; prefer married men; must know how to handle a Ford truck; steady work year around. Apply NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc., 4809 Aspen Street, Philadelphia.

The Brass Platter Inn
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ARMORE, PA.
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
MRS. M. W. RAMSAY

Office Supplies and Filing Equipment
GREETING CARDS for Every Occasion
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Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
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This is the best month to Purchase

Jane of the Better Grade

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1730 Chestnut St.
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SUCH richness and delicious flavor you can only enjoy in de luxe Ice Cream.

ABBOTT'S ALDERNEY DAIRIES, INC.

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canton crepe—one piece—belt and flower of calf—skirt all round box plaited—navy—green—tan—blue—other shades.

The last of the clearance reductions in winter dresses—two groups of models for all occasions—in all fabrics—with all treatments.

18.00 — 28.00

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EDUCATORS AT DALLAS MEETING TO STRESS CITIZENSHIP IDEAL

Character Training, National Unity and Defense of Constitution Have Leading Place on Program of Department of Superintendence—Radio's Use in Education

By MARJORIE SHULER

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 23.—The ideals which govern character, citizenship, and national unity form the basis of the program for the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association here from Feb. 23 to March 3.

Unlike the summer meeting of the association which draws large numbers of teachers, the winter meeting is designed especially for principals, superintendents, commissioners, and business men in the school system. A record-breaking attendance is expected with an especially heavy registration from the southwest, the delegates from that section having offered to their guests the courtesy of Dallas hotels, and going themselves to the homes of the city.

The largest number of educational and commercial exhibits ever offered at the association convention has been installed in the Fair Park auditorium and the big building also will house the general sessions of the convention as well as the meetings of six subcommittees and eight allied educational groups.

Banquet at Chicago

Among the trains taking visitors to Texas is the President's Special, boarded in Cincinnati by Randall J. Condon, city superintendent of schools and head of the department of superintendence, which will halt in Chicago for a schoolmen's banquet arranged for Mr. Condon and Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of Illinois and president of the National Education Association. Mr. Condon's plan for the program will be clearly established in his own keynote address, with subsequent speeches by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador, Lamartine G. Hardman, Governor-elect of Georgia, who will speak on "National Ideals"; Herbert Wieg of Hollywood High School, winner of the International High School Oratorical Trophy, whose topic will be "The Constitution"; and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president of the Girl Scouts of America, who will speak on "The Birthright of America's Children."

Music by Texans and speeches of welcome by Dan Moody, Governor, and Louis Blaylock, Mayor of Dallas, will be features of the opening sessions with the response by August O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations.

New Discussion Topics

The group discussions which have been developed in recent meetings of the educators are to receive much importance this year. 16 of these sessions having simultaneous meetings and taking up subjects which are comparatively new on the association's convention programs such as home economics, the radio in education, creative education, parental education, Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, with other more familiar topics such as music, visual education, safety instruction, the platoon system, applied art, school architecture and school interiors.

International good will and understanding will be the subject of speeches by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; John H. Clarke of Cleveland, O., former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Miguel Guerra Mondragon of the University of Porto Rico. Mr. Clarke is scheduled to discuss the evolution of a substitute for war and how America may share in it without becoming entangled in European political affairs.

Materials of Instruction
A group of speeches on educational ideals and their achievement are coupled with reports from various commissions on the curriculum, articulation of educational units, materials of instruction, economy and efficiency in the business administration of school system, legislation, uniform records and reports.

For one-half day delegates will be divided into administrative groups, according to their respective positions, to discuss equalization of educational opportunities, rural schools, athletics, the use of leisure time, school discipline, various plans for individual instruction, the shift from "mere authority" in social values, school budgets, teacher training.

The junior high school will occupy one session and another will be devoted to social welfare with speeches on education and employment, child labor and general education as the door to opportunity.

Character education, health education, the school garden and adult education will be considered and at the final session there will be a concert by the National High School Orchestra of 240 students from 36 states and a chorus of 800 boys and girls from the upper grades of 24 Dallas schools.

The Flags of Lexington
"The Flags of Lexington" which are the dominant decoration in the exhibit hall, are a gesture of friendship from New England to the South. These state flags which hang from

Y. Goode Sandwich Shoppe
25 Hamilton Street, Paterson, N. J.

ALL SOUTHERN COOKING
Cakes and Pastries to order
Grill sandwiches a specialty.
Served 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO
BETTER AT
STEWART'S
The First Dept. Store in Atlantic City
1815-1821 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

January Clearance Sale all over
the store. Dramatic Reductions in
every department. The Savings
are incalculable.

the central riders in a blaze of color leading to the great flag of the Nation were used on Lexington Common in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the first battle for American independence, and are lent for the first time by the town as a symbol of the national unity which is the foundation of the convention program.

"They help to make clear Miss Sarah Louise Arnold's statement. 'The ideals of the Nation must be born in the hearts of the youth of today,'" said Mr. Condon, adding, "We send back to the old colonial town and its officials our united expression of appreciation and our pledge that we will so teach the children in the schools of America that they may forever protect the flag and the ideals for which it stands."

MUSIC

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth program of the Monday evening series of concerts at Symphony Hall Monday. Beginning with the lustrous measures of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major for three-stringed orchestras, Mr. Koussevitzky led his orchestra through Wagner's Prelude to "Lohengrin," Ravel's "La Valse," and Brahms' Symphony No. 2.

Returning from the brief vacation of last week, Mr. Koussevitzky received a warm welcome. Both he and the orchestra seemed at top bent, and the program evoked genuine enthusiasm from the listeners. Indeed the very first phrases of Bach challenged attention, for Mr. Koussevitzky was drawing from his men the crispness of accent and the welded melodies which invariably grace his best Bach performances. On Monday evening he polished and colored and invigorated until every theme and every development acquired a remembered individuality. Yet through all, he welded the separate parts closely and firmly.

From Bach the orchestra passed to Wagner. The magnificent climaxes which Wagner so loved to sketch find in this conductor an ample fulfillment. The Prelude to "Lohengrin" shimmered and shone. The brilliance of tone and gentle resonances emerging from the string section waxed and mounted until the music achieved a poignant loveliness.

Following on the splendor of Wagnerian measures, Ravel's "La Valse" might easily have proved a let-down. Only the rhythmic vitality with which Mr. Koussevitzky conducted it ever moment preserved its effectiveness.

Court of Justice Meets in Kitchen, or Under a Tree, If It Is Necessary

WICHITA, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—A small claims court has been put under the necessity of that the city wants to see it continued. David Leashy, the judge, has been put under a necessity of finding a successor.

This court operates without law book, precedent, courtroom, or anything else save two guiding rules—friendship and justice. Judge Leashy, in describing the court, said:

"This court's procedure is conducted entirely in the 'Kansas language' and no antique Latin terminology is indulged in. It has a home in the city building. It deals with men and women who have to work for an humble stipend. Therefore and for the benevolent purpose of not interfering with the daily toil of its patrons, it hears cases at such times and places as will best suit their convenience.

"If one cannot come during the day I hold court for their convenience at my home after supper, in the library, if the evening is cold, or on the porch or under a shade tree, if the evening is hot. If any party to the suit is situated in such a way that he cannot come to my house, I go to his house and hold court there. A few days ago the defendant in a case was owner of a one-man cafe who had been sued by a former waiter for \$7. The defendant's wife

was a material witness and as she was the only cook and dishwasher of the establishment, I held court in her kitchen for her convenience, and she gave her testimony with intelligent brevity while cooking a short order for a policeman."

Judge Leashy believes that if litigants are allowed liberty of conversation, they will soon be ready for conciliation. Recently a piano tuner lost a good shirt in the laundry. He sued for compensation. The court's decision was that the laundry must buy the piano tuner a new shirt of equal value and that he, in return, must continue his patronage with the same laundry. Both sides agreed.

Many cases are brought by servant girls, causing the court to decide troublesome domestic problems. If the girl has quit her job with the supper dishes unwashed, the court docks her so much. If the mistress has caused the maid to do extra work, the court adds a reasonable sum to the wages due the maid. The court thinks of nothing but justice and does not care much about what the law says. The theory is that what is right is always good law.

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VERY BRUSH GUARANTEED.
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Shoes for Children
217 North 2nd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Belvidere Shop
M. E. & M. N. FELTY
1105 North Third Street
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The Wm. B. Schleisner Store
"Harrisburg's First Fashion Shop"
Correct Attire
for the Gentlewoman
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25 Hamilton Street, Paterson, N. J.

RACIAL AMITY ADVANCE SHOWN

Survey of 30 American Cities Shows Progress Under Co-operation

By MARJORIE SHULER

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations during 1926. The Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation announced in its report made public here.

The report covered "scientific survey of racial contacts" in 30 cities from New Orleans to New York, Chicago and the middle West. It was expected, the commission said, to "prove to be the most important study of Negro conditions that has yet been made."

In many of the cities included in the study, the actual survey work was done by local interracial commissions. The local commissions will use the studies as a basis of their respective programs, the general commission announced.

Among the improved conditions noted in the report were:

"Opening of work in a new state and its revival of others in which it had lapsed; co-operation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of inter-racial work; special efforts to inter-college students, which in various ways drew thousands of students annually; co-operation with many official and unofficial interracial committees outside the South."

The inter-racial commission is an unofficial body of white and Negro citizens, who are working for the betterment of the relations between the two races. It was organized in Atlanta and has spread throughout the South and many states of the north.

Whether it be French or English or Italian, Mr. Johnson makes his text extremely clear. Not only individual syllables and words, but entire phrases are accurately enunciated. In addition, he rounds his musical sentences intelligently and plainly. Only a very obvious perturbation kept Mr. Johnson from exhibiting throughout his recital well managed breath control and firm tone placement. As it was, he left a favorable impression, and it is to be hoped that additional public appearances may bring a more enduring steadiness of musical manner, the delicacy which he now commands, and which makes many of his high notes soft textured, may well be expanded to include the entire range of his voice and his performance.

C. S. S.

MASONIC MEMORIAL
OFFICERS ELECTED
ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP)—Louis A. Watres, past grand master of Masons, was elected for the tenth consecutive term as president of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association.

Among vice-presidents chosen were James E. Dillon, Michigan; Harry G. Noyes, New Hampshire, and Bert S. Lee, Missouri. Directors elected for three years were Melvin M. Johnson, Massachusetts; William S. Farmer, New York; Arthur K. Lee, Wyoming, and Ralph E. Lum, New Jersey.

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THE MONITOR READER

1. What three recent items of news indicate prohibition is here to stay?—World Press.

2. What railroad adopted 15,000 of the 18,000 suggestions coming from its employees?—Editorial.

3. What, to Otto Kahn, is one of the best antidotes for radicalism?—Seyings.

4. How should the opera "Gianni Schicchi" be pronounced?—Educational Page.

5. What characterized the conversation of Henry James?—Home Forum.

6. What is the etiquette of conversation?—Women's Enterprises Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN MONDAY'S MONITOR

acterization of their parts vocally. If anything, the laughter of the audience was even louder and more nearly continuous than during the early weeks of the run of this mystery play.

Boston theater offerings this week include "Stella Dallas," domestic drama, acted by the St. James Theater stock company; the Repertory Theater's presentation of Barrie's comedy, "Quality Street"; "Queen High," musical comedy with Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit and John E. Hazard, at the Wilbur; and "Sunny," spectacular farce, with Marjorie Miller, at the Colonial.

Jack Donahue of "Sunny" is author with Phil Dunning of "The Understudy," a comedy of stage life, to be played next week by the stock company at the Auditorium, Malden, for the first time anywhere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis Stock Exchange, which was closed for a day last week, is now open.

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W. H. THOMPSON IS NOMINATED

Former Mayor Breaks All Primary Records—Will Oppose Mr. Dever

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—William Hale Thompson, carrying his banner of "America First," has charged through the Republican primary on the crest of the largest plurality ever registered in a mayoralty contest, to oppose William E. Dever, incumbent for Mayor in the April 5 election.

The war-time Mayor rolled up a landslide plurality of more than 130,000 over Edward R. Litsinger, member of the board of review, and the Dever-Edward-Brundage choice, defeating his nearest rival better than two to one, and carrying all but one opposition on the Democratic ticket.

The Thompson plurality exceeded the 147,477 lead with which the former Mayor won his election in 1915, at that time a record-breaker. Mr. Thompson rolled up 342,279 votes against Litsinger's 162,243 in returns from all but two of the city's 222 precincts. In the missing districts the ballot boxes were stolen.

With no fireworks in the Democratic primary, Dever received 149,422 votes to 13,260 for Martin Walsh, his only opponent. Mr. Dever won 169,000 votes in the primaries four years ago, when he had no opposition, and polled 390,413 votes in the election, or nearly 50,000 more than Mr. Thompson received.

As the returns piled up, a primary vote of phenomenal size was shown. The Republicans cast 506,307 votes, compared with 330,000 in the Republican primaries last spring. The total vote was 668,930 out of a registration of 1,000,000. Messrs. Dever and Thompson will be joined for a three-cornered contest by Dr. John D. Robertson, West Park Commissioner, who withdrew from the Republican primary to run as an independent.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

In Admiration of Trollope

A Review by THOMAS MOULT

Trollope: A Commentary, by Michael Sadleir. London: Constable, 15s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 18.

OUR excellent friend, Mr. Anthony Trollope, one of the best, most genuine, moral and generous men we know, has died. So declared George Eliot in a letter written to a friend long ago, and her warm-hearted tribute requires only the addition of a brief sentence about Trollope's work to convey to modern readers what he has been to the general estimate of him for the past 50 years. It would be by no means an extravagant addition: it would read simply that he was the author of a large number of long novels in which he presented the most complete picture of any writer has given of English country family life in the middle of last century.

Trollope was regarded as anything but a great novelist. At best he was thought of as a "second-rate" writer, while he was writing his famous novels. His reputation grew only after his death, and the strength of that reputation, and several discerning critics, such as Thackeray and Nathaniel Hawthorne, felt that he would take a distinctive if modest place in the history of English literature. "Have you ever read the novels of Anthony Trollope?" wrote Hawthorne. "They precisely suit my taste—solid and substantial. . . . They are just as English as a beef-steak."

No Illusions About Works Trollope himself had no illusions about his ultimate value. He professed two ambitions in writing them. One of these was the worthy one, as he tells us in his autobiography, of impregnating the reader's thought with a feeling "that honesty is the best policy; that truth prevails while falsehood fails; that a girl will be loved as she is pure, and sweet, and unselfish; that a man will be honored as he is true, and honest, and brave of heart; that things meanly done are ugly and odious, and things nobly done beautiful and gracious."

How well he succeeded in this ambition is known to every reader of his Barsetshire series of stories, in which is to be found his most representative work. His other aim was neither worthy nor unworthy; it was merely the human one of making as much money as he possibly could. Actually he earned £70,000 by his writings in 20 years.

"I shall not scruple to attribute to the pecuniary result of my labors all the importance which I felt they have at the time." That, from the autobiography again, is a vital sentence. And in view of the fact that Trollope, after a period of neglect, is once more being read and talked about, his own attitude toward his work is a truer guide than are our tastes and feelings, which are so prone to be carried away by the prevailing fashion, as to the artistic position to which he is properly entitled.

Belittled Gifts Immediately the question arises: Has any of the world's major artists ever been unaware of the worth of his own gift? Modest our guesses may have been—the essential humility of them, as a matter of fact, is one of the most beautiful characteristics ever recorded in the biography of the great—but no artist of importance has been contemptuous of or belittled his power to sing a joy-giving lyric, to spin an entrancing yarn, to build up enduring drama, to make noble music.

Unless the world has read Trollope's books wrongly, and woefully misinterpreted the autobiography, when it was first published, resulted in his sudden dismissal from public favor, then was the most about his gifts; he belittled them. And although Mr. Michael Sadleir, who is one of the leaders of the endeavor to revive interest in Trollope, does his best to make the man's modesty account for everything, he fails

A Dangerous Radical

Monteverdi: His Life and Work, by Henry Prunières. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 12.

A COLORFUL and often graphic sketch of sixteen years of the life of the greatest composer of the era, Claudio Monteverdi, and an accurate study of the many and varied works of the master are all included in Mr. Henry Prunières' careful estimate of the man and the era. For some time, this book in the original French, has held an authoritative place in the field it covers. Its translation—an excellent one—opens it to many new readers.

To those who seek a clearer understanding of the background which fostered opera in Italy, the chapters dealing with this topic should prove revealing. Mr. Prunières has considered the dramatic tendency in Monteverdi's works as first shown in the earlier madrigals and scherzi. Then he has given a delightful discussion of the dramatic spectacles mounted with such pomp and spectacular display at the court of Mantua. At that time the historically famous Gonzaga family held sway, and every birthday or feast day or marriage or anniversary was the signal for an elaborate dramatic presentation. The use of scenes and costumes which were lavishly decorative, participation by singers of acknowledged talent, music by the best available composers all blended to produce entertainments which were the envy of many another court.

Much of the material pertaining to the court spectacles has been disclosed and assembled before this. But Mr. Prunières has added a very valuable body of information obtained from a careful scanning of Monteverdi's letters. He has so assembled the information gained in this way that he presents the reader with a picture of Monteverdi's relations with

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THE HOME FORUM

"Blow high, blow low"

MANY readers of the Home Forum must have been charmed, as I was, by a recent essay on "Poetry of Winter Panorama," all who dwell upon the author's description of snow scenes and the mellow reflections which they evoke, as well as upon the judiciously quoted lines, must have found new meanings in this pageantry. Some, perhaps, felt a certain challenge in the interesting observation: "Winter and all his blustering train is no favorite in the world of the arts. Few artists paint December landscapes in preference to those of June. Few poets sing of icicles and winter hellebore when they might extol dew and roses." Now this in the main is true—and quite inevitably, I suppose. Yet when we recall the determining influence which the cold season has exerted upon the experience of Anglo-Saxon peoples, we shall not be surprised to find that winter scenes loom large in our poetry. May I not then venture to follow in the path of my predecessor and glean a few more shavings in the fields of winter verse?

In the earliest lyric poetry of our race the somber associations of darkness and cold form a pervading theme. To the unknown Saxon writer of "The Wanderer," who probably antedates the Christian era in Britain, "the frost-bound waves" are ever in his thoughts; for him there is no escape from

The terrible storm that fetters the earth, . . .

"The Seafarer" of the same era is absorbed by similar experiences:

The hail flew in showers about me; and there I heard only
The roar of the sea, ice-cold waves.
When storms on the rocky cliffs beat, then, the terms, icy-feathered, made answer.

And the reader of "Beowulf," of "The Phoenix," and other Anglo-Saxon poems, will remember that "frost-bound waves" and icy blasts sweep through the lines more frequently than summer streams and gentler winds.

Since these beginnings, however, our winter verse has been generally far more joyous. As living has become more secure and more materially comfortable, the thoughts of men have been more free to face low temperatures and to contemplate the scenes of the outer world from the vantage ground of warm retreats; and even humble laborers have been able to command welcome leisure within doors. Spencer represents December in this wise:

Through merry feasting which he made
And great bonfires, he did not the cold remember.

What such respite from outdoor toil means to countless village and country folk has been memorably described by William Cowper.

O Winter, ruler of the inverted year, . . .
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dredded as thou art! Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet undawning east.
Shortening his journey between morn and noon,
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering, at short notice, in one group
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.
I crown thee king of intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturb'd Retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know.

This appropriate tribute calls up memories of the American counterpart of similar domestic cheer; for surely we shall not forget Whittier's picture of homely, cozy peace in his "Snowbound":—

What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north-wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.

Who would not court at least some days of wintry blast for the sake of the intimate bonds of domestic love which are drawn tighter about us, when

housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm?

But these do not celebrate the outer panorama upon which this Home Forum writer has reflected; they rather turn away from it, he may say. He could make out a rather plausible case for the persistent human endeavor to

make a summer of the heart
And laugh at winter old.

And I could help him out with not a few other poems voicing the same sentiment, such as Alfred Domett's "A Glee for Winter":

Hence, rude Winter! crabbed old fellow,
Never merry, never mellow!
Well-a-day! in rain and snow
What will keep one's heart aglow?
Groups of kindling old and young,
Oldest of old friends among;
Groups of friends, so old and true
That they seem our kinsmen too;
These all merry all together
Charm away chill Winter weather. . .

Dear old songs for ever new;
Some true love, and laughter too;
Pleasant wit, and harmless fun,
And a dance when day is done.
Music, friends so true and tried,
Wisdoms long by warm fireside,
Mirth at all times all together,
Make sweet May of Winter weather.

I am sure, however, that almost everyone will joyfully recall such beautiful pictures of that outer wintry world itself as are framed in Emerson's "The Snow-Storm," and Bryant's "The Snow-Shower." Less familiar are the verses entitled "Snow," written by another American poet, Elizabeth Akers:

Lo, what wonders the day hath brought,
Born of the soft and alabaster snow!
Gradual, silent, softly wrought;
Even as an artist, thought by thought,
Writes expression on lip and brow.

And just because the more usual celebration of this season suggests eager expectancy of spring, once more I must quote—from an American poet—to show how one sometimes feels a complete rapture in winter alone. Here is "Late Winter" by Hazel Hall:

I am content with latticed sights:
A lean gray bough, a thrill
Of filmy cloud, the shadow-lights
Upon a window-sill.

I am content in winter days
With all my eyes may meet,
April, when you dance down these
Hush your awakening feet.

Nor do we need to regard these months as merely a brown interlude before the bursting forth of spring's orchestra. Our northern races have been ever stirred to high endeavor by the trumpet blasts of the north wind.

Prairie Waters

Chatter of birds two by two raises a night song joining a lullaby of running water—these waters showing the russet of old stones remembering many rains.

And the long willows drowse on the shoulders of the running water, and sleep from much music of joined songs of day-and, feathery throats and stony waters, in a choir chanting new psalms.

It is too much for the long willows when low laughter of a red moon comes down; and the willows drowse and sleep on the shoulders of the running water.

—CARL SANDBURG, in "Cornhuskers."

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Warm, sunny house, I need your prayers today.
That when I go among confusing sounds
Or sights assail me that deny your peace
I still may know that deep within your heart
Abides unshaken Love inviolate,
Enthroned within a kingdom absolute,
The kingdom of my home. Or call it heaven.
For heaven you are, wherein reigns harmony,
Untouched forever by the twisting lies
That cloud men's thoughts and drive them into deeds
Of fearfulness and hate and misery.
O humble dwelling, built on pure desire,
I take you with me now, go where I may,
My home, my safe abiding-place, my heaven!

ELIZABETH C. ADAMS.

Napoleon's Birthplace

We entered Ajaccio by its main street, the Cours Napoleon. Just before the station the Rue du Roi Jerome Bonaparte branches off and joins the Quai Napoleon. The only other street to branch off is the Rue Fesch, named for Napoleon's uncle. Farther along is the principal rendezvous of the town, the Café Napoleon, flanked on one side by the Café Solferino and on the other by the Théâtre Cinéma Napoleon. One turns at the corner of the principal square, whose single adornment is the "inkstand," which is the Ajaccian estimate of the monument erected there to Napoleon. Unless one turned one would cross into the Rue Bonaparte, with its tangent Rue Roi de Rome. And no matter whether the turn is to the right or to the left the street is the Avenue du Premier Consul. To the left it terminates, at the corner of the Rue Napoleon, in the Fountain of the Four Lions, above which rises another statue of Napoleon. To the right it passes another reminder of Napoleon, in the most finished Collège Fesch, and terminates in the Grotto Napoleon. Thus one has traversed most of Ajaccio and it seems to survive only to proclaim in every street and on every corner that there was something of prophecy in naming the city of the ancient Ajax, since it was to become the birthplace of the modern French Ajax.

The tabernacle of the distinction which has come to Ajaccio was found where the simple little city is most picturesque. It is hidden away in a tangle of high, old houses in short, narrow streets, in a quarter within the angle of the Avenue du Premier Consul and the Rue Bonaparte; a quarter which backs up against the sea. There, with nothing to distinguish its exterior except a small marble memorial plaque, is the house in which Napoleon was born.

It is a simple stuccoed house with, above a floor designed for commercial tenants, three floors each with five windows giving on the Rue St. Charles and other openings on the Rue Letizia. On the side street the house extends back to the Rue Notre Dame, but the effort to cover the distance overtook it and it is a half-way back it dwindled to half the height of the front. Only the main floor above the street is shown to visitors, but this exposes all there is of interest to Napoleon's connection with the house.

Two salons cross the front. Their furnishings, as are those in all the rooms, are original pieces of the days of Napoleon's residence here, and the intention is to preserve the original effect; but the effect is dull. Behind these salons are two smaller rooms.

Arriving Queenstown

The delightful day had come. As if by some trick of enchantment the spectral outlines of land emerged from the mist on the distant horizon. The approach to Daunt's Rock was like the gliding of a phantom ship through an opalescent sea, a poem in color and motion. Around and above us circled the sea gulls with their snowy breasts, and gray wings tipped with velvety black, so numerous that their shadows chased each other across the ship's deck. The other across the ship's deck. The other across the ship's deck.

Arab villages are walled round with dried earth or stone. The houses, built of the same material, are small and huddled together; so much of the work is done squatting on the communal ground outside.

The Dunes

Back from the wave-carved ramparts of the beach
Skyward the grey, enormous sand-dunes reach
Stippled with far-seen trails of wandering feet
That walk up distant summits, cross, and meet
And merge into the road where lies the town

On the small ships of which the dunes look down.
A jumble of sails and cluttered wharves and ropes
Shelved in a vista of gigantic slopes
Shining and sparkling in the burning sun.

The sand seas, helter-skelter, skurry and run
And tumble pick-a-back; the blown grass swerves
Circling its base with graceful sweeps and curves
And arcs traced, delicate, which winds conifer
Like an invisible geometer.

The ancient ocean, refluxent on the shore,
Hurls, and draws back with a re-gathering roar
Its kelp and smooth-worn pebbles.

To and fro,
Shuttling their legs, the little shore birds go
Following the shining foot of every wave.

—HARRY KEMP, in "The Sea and the Dunes."



Making Bread in Ramallah

Rett handling

Overrettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FORFATTEREN fikk for ikke lenge siden et ønske om å fjerne noen stoffer fra sin have, men da de var festet dypt ned i jorden, vilde de ikke gå etter for hans angreiser. Han hadde valgt mellom tre fremgangsmåter: Å løse stoffene med en svær hammer og derpå forsøke å få dem op ved en stor kraftanstrengelse, å opgi arbeidet helt og holdent, eller å bruke en vektarm og rolig løfte stoffene ved å binde en stang til hver stoff, sette en trekløss til underlag og presse på den annen ende av stangen. Den første utvalgte vilde rimeligvis gi et dårlig resultat og vilde sikkert kreve store anstrengelser, den annen var en ren falliterklæring, og så bestemte han sig for det tredje alternativ—og det valgte han ingen vanskelighet.

Loven om vektarmen var en stor oppdagelse. Det er imidlertid sikkert at kjennskapet til denne lov ikke blev almindelig anvendt før lenge efter dens oppdagelse. Den er endnu ikke almindelig anvendt, da der til synslydende er mange som foretrekker å slite og arbeide, eller å opgi arbeidet, heller enn å søke løsningen i denne lov i mekanikken. Og på samme måte som mekaniske lover i fysikken, undlader mange å virkelydende sig og til det ytterste å anvende de høje lover som ligger til grunn for all virkelig handling—Guds lov. Hvor ofte strever og arbeider vi ikke med våre problemer uten gunstig resultat, eller vi taper moten og kanskje opgir all anstrengelse!

Forfatteren minnes en annen opplevelse. For nogen år siden, mens han var av den opfatning at Kristelig Videnskap var anvendelig for kvinner og barn, men ikke for menn som hadde å befalte sig med livets alvorlige sider, fant han det nødvendigt å arbeide til til tolv timer om dagen for en lønn som kun sparsomt strakk til for ham og hans familie. Drøven av nødvendigheten tok han senere av Kristelig Videnskap og anvendte dens lover, først med frykt og beven og dog med overflod av gode resultater i "et godt stoppet, rystet, overflyt mål". Hans slite hadde været Apne før, men da hadde ikke sett. Taugst, stangen, trekløss hadde været for hånden, men så oppatt hadde han vært med å streve og arbeide for å få stoffene op ved egen kraft at han hadde undlatt å anvende det guddommelige Prinsipp lov, Guds lov.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdager og Grunnlegger av Kristelig Videnskap, skriver i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften) side 517, 518: "Guddommelig Kjærlighet velges sine egne ideer og bringer dem til å formere sig—til å manifestere Hans makt. Mennesket er ikke skapt til å dyrke jorden. Dets færdighet er herredømme ikke underkastelse. Det er herre over troen på jord og himmel—alene underkastet sin Skaper." Denne bok er en "nøkkel" til Skriften, men den er mere enn det. Den løser livets gåte. Den lærer oss hvorledes vi skal fryde oss i menneskets uavhengelige rettigheter, "liv, frihet og opplyselse" lykke. Den definerer "himmel" på side 587 som harmoni! Andens herredømme: strålende ved guddommelig Prinsipp; Andelighet, lykkelighet;

Proper Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer not long ago found it desirable to remove some stakes from his garden, but as they were deeply imbedded in the soil they would not yield to his greatest efforts. There were then three courses open to him: to loosen the stakes with a sledge hammer, and then attempt their removal by great muscular effort; to abandon the work entirely; or to use a lever, and raise the stakes with ease by tying a pole to each stake, setting a box for a fulcrum, and pressing on the other end of the pole. The first method might have resulted in a poor job, and was certain to require great strength; the second would have meant total failure; so he tried course number three,—and experienced no difficulty.

The law of the lever was a great discovery. It is certain, however, that the knowledge of this law was not employed universally until long after its discovery. Indeed, it is not used universally even today, as many people apparently prefer to strain and labor, or give up the task, rather than look to this law of mechanics for a solution. And in the same way that mechanical laws are not always utilized, many fail to recognize and use to the fullest extent the great laws underlying all real action—the laws of God. How often do we strain and labor over our problems unsuccessfully, or become discouraged and perhaps abandon all effort!

The writer recalls another experience. Some years ago, at a time when he felt that Christian Science was applicable to women and children, but not to men who have to deal with the stern facts of life, he found it necessary to work ten to twelve hours a day, receiving as a recompense the barest supply for himself and his family. Later, driven to it by necessity, he took up Christian Science, employing its laws at first with fear and trembling, yet with abundant results in "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over." His eyes had been open before, but they had not seen. The rope, the pole, the box had been lying at hand, but so engrossed had he been, straining and laboring to pull the stakes up by muscular effort, that he had failed to employ the laws of divine Principle, the laws of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 517, 518):

"Divine Love blesses its own ideas, and causes them to multiply,—to manifest His power. Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker." This volume is a "key" to the Scriptures; but it is more than that. It solves the enigmas of life. It teaches us how to enjoy man's inalienable rights, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It defines "heaven" on page 587 as, "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." It enables us to demonstrate a present supply of all good.

As the law of the lever never fails to work when properly applied, so the law of divine Principle, when used, always brings right solutions. Isaiah says, "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer." We have with us now, as our heritage as the children of God, all we need of health, love, peace, joy, and life. "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of mind in which all the manifestations of mind are harmonious and immortal," Mrs. Eddy says on page 291 of Science and Health. When we shall live in accordance with divine Principle, and obey its rules willingly and implicitly, then we shall have reached heaven, harmony.

But we must always remember that a condition of inertness or lethargy will not transport us to the realm of heaven. It is necessary to make use of the rope, the pole, and the box, and to put our weight on the pole. Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It may not seem easy to recognize plenty when seemingly surrounded by want, of good when apparently enmeshed in evil, or of health when beset with sick beliefs; but in proportion as we have faith, hope, and the knowledge of universal good, and obey divine Principle, never becoming discouraged, never forsaking our task, never depending on ourselves, but ever knowing wherein our strength lies, in that proportion shall we find the supply for all our needs. The Master said, referring to Christ, Truth, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

To A. E. Housman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the screening is done of the grain we are threshing,
And the bin found too large for the little we are bringing,
Yours will be there, entire, without winnowing.
Singer who knew when to leave off singing.

A. E. JOHNSON.

Preparing to Swarm

It is the spirit of the hive that fixes the hour of the great annual sacrifice to the genius of the race, . . . when we find a whole people, who have attained the topmost pinnacle of prosperity and power, suddenly abandoning, to the generation to come, their wealth and their palaces, their homes and the fruits of their labour; themselves content to encounter the hardships and perils of a new and distant country. . . .

They will not leave at a moment of despair; or desert with sudden and wild resolve a home laid waste. . . . No, the exile has long been planned, and the favourable hour patiently awaited. Were the hive poor, had it suffered from pillage or storm, had misfortune befallen the royal family, the bees would not forsake it. They leave it only when it has attained the apex of its prosperity; at a time when, after the appointed hours of the spring, the immense palace of wax has its one hundred and twenty thousand well-arranged cells overflowing with new honey. . . . Never is the hive more beautiful than on the eve of its heroic renouement, in its unrivaled hour of fullest abundance and joy; serene for all its apparent excitement. . . .

As the beautiful day advances with radiant and tranquil steps beneath the trees, its ardent, still bathed in dew, makes the appointed hour seem lagged. Over the whole surface of the golden corridors . . . the workers are busily making preparation for the journey. Each one will first of all burden herself with provision of honey sufficient for five or six days. . . . Absorbed by the cares, the prodigious perils of this mighty adventure, they will have no time now to visit the gardens and meadows. . . . It is the festival of honey, the triumph of the race, the victory of the future; the only day of joy, of forgetfulness of folly. . . . They exult, they cannot contain the joy that is in them. They come and go aimlessly,—they whose every movement has always its precise and useful purpose,—they depart and return, solely north or south, to see if the queen be ready, to excite their sisters, to beguile the tedium of waiting. They fly much higher than is their wont, and the leaves of the mighty trees round about all quiver responsive. They have left care behind, and care. They no longer are meddling and fierce, aggressive, suspicious, untamable. Man,—the unknown master whose way they never acknowledge, who can subdue them only by conforming to their every law. . . . on this day can approach them, can divide the glittering certainty they form as they fly round and round in songful circles; he can take them in his hand and gather them as he would a bunch of grapes; for today, in their gladness, possessing nothing but full of faith in the future, they will submit to everything and injure no one, provided they be not separated from the queen who bears that future within her.—MARCUS MARCELLINUS, in "The Life of the Bee."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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CAPABLANCA IN FULL-GAME LEAD

Has Lost Only Half a Point in the Chess Masters'

Tourney

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' STANDING	
Player and Country:	Wn Lost
J. H. Capablanca, Cuba.....	25 2
E. Lasker, Austria.....	23 3
Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia.....	14 14
A. Alekhine, Russia.....	13 13
Aron Nimzowitch, Denmark.....	11 14
F. J. Marshall, United States.....	5 24

Spectel from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Jone R. Capablanca of Cuba, world's champion, now has a full-game lead over his nearest rival in the International Chess Masters' championship tournament which is being played here. The completion of the adjourned games which were played Monday, found Capablanca with a 25 to 2 lead, the result of Aron Nimzowitch of Den-

Mark resigning without a resumption of play.

On Friday Capablanca met Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion, and he won after 45 moves. Capablanca played the Queen's pawn opening. Marshall played well during the early stages of the game, but greater freedom on the part of Capablanca was evident in the game and after a series of checks by the world's champion, Marshall resigned.

Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France finished one of his two adjourned games on Friday. The one with Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslav, was adjourned in a draw after 20 moves; but the one with Rudolf Spielmann was adjourned after 15 moves had been made. Dr. Alekhine refused to have an advantage and the game will be resumed on Friday. Yesterday's game between Dr. Alekhine and the white man was a Zukertort opening. Nimzowitsch played to con-

Dr. Vidmar and Spielmann met in a third-round game yesterday and the result was a draw. Vidmar played the white men and used the Queen's pawn opening. Spielmann used an irregular defense. The game went 23 moves before the draw was agreed upon. The summary:

First Round Adjournd Games
Aron Nimzowitch, Denmark, defeated Frank J. Marshall, United States, in 50 moves.

Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, France, and Dr. Milan Vidmar, Yugoslavia, drew after 45 moves.

Second Round Adjournd Games
Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, France, and Rudolf Spielmann, Austria, adjourned after 45 moves.

Third Round
Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, France, and Aron Nimzowitch, Denmark, drew after 45 moves.

J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, defeated Frank J. Marshall, United States, in 35 moves.

Wm. C. Cramer, Rochester, N. Y.,

**MISS TAMPA WINS IN
PALM BEACH RACES**

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Miss Tampa, driven by Otis Beard, Tampa, won the final heat of the \$25 interstate trophy event as a feature of the concluding day's program of the

The honors of the class thus were thrown into a three-cornered dead-

In a special hydroplane and displacement type free for all, Mrs. W. J. Connors, Buffalo, N. Y., drove Miss

Okeechobee to victory over a 10-mile course in 19m. 42 2-5s. She was followed by Sneez II, driven by John Rutherford, Palm Beach, in 22m. 22 4-5s.; Hydro Bullet, driven by Earl Deakin, Chicago, in 25m. 72-5s., and No. 12 driven by Paul Prigg, Miami, in 28m. 36 2-5s.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

President Coolidge's Washington Day address before a joint session of Congress takes the form of a peculiarly timely defense of that first

President Coolidge on Washington

great American against the assaults of realistic novelists who of late have been posing as serious historians. While the President expressed recognition of the tendency of a people to idealize the great men of the past, and to make of them supermen, free from the trials and temptations common to all mortals, he nevertheless declares that there is enough of authentic record of Washington's action and ideals for us to have a clear idea of the characteristics of the first President of the United States.

He was a business man. On this President Coolidge lays great stress. It is perhaps characteristic of Mr. Coolidge that in this address he gives primary place to Washington's business attainments, and scarcely touches upon his military achievements until the very close of his oration. The average American is first introduced to Washington as the aide-de-camp of Braddock on the ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne. Mr. Coolidge gives scant attention to this episode. Rather, he lays stress upon the fact that, possibly as a result of that expedition into what were then regarded as unknown wilds, George Washington became a heavy owner of land beyond the Alleghenies.

He organized a company which had a grant of 500,000 acres on the east side of the Ohio River. He applied for a grant of 1,000,000 acres in his own name, though he did not get it. And along the Ohio, the Great Kanawha, in western Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, and in the Northwest Territory he owned, according to the schedule attached to his will, land appraised at over \$400,000. He was interested in navigation companies, and in canal companies which would open the West to traffic. His influence was cast in favor of the present site for the country's national capital because he believed that it was on "the channel of commerce to the extensive and valuable trade of a rising Empire." This channel was the waterway through the Potomac, the Monongahela, and the Ohio Rivers, and it is no reflection upon the prescience of Washington that at that time he could not foresee the development of the railroad which made such waterways useless.

It is very interesting to find Mr. Coolidge, the first New England President of the United States in more than seventy-five years, laying stress in this way upon Washington's early recognition of the importance of the then almost unknown territory west of the Alleghenies. His address is in a sense not only a defense of the first President from the calumnies of those who seek to make him out a mere money grubber, but also an expression of the broad nationalism of the mentality of the man who delivered it. The accusation that Mr. Coolidge is a sectional President has never had any foundation in fact. It is, however, met very definitely and effectively by the enthusiasm manifested in this address for the national viewpoint and westward-facing attitude of George Washington. Mr. Coolidge phrases thus his presentation of these qualities:

That he should have been responsible in large measure for the opening of the West and for calling attention to the commercial advantages the country might derive therefrom is by no means the least of his benefactions to the Nation. He demonstrated that those who develop our resources, whether along agricultural, commercial, and industrial lines or in any other field of endeavor, are entitled to the approval, rather than the censure, of their countrymen.

Washington was a builder—a creator. He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests. His ideas in regard to the opening of our western territory were thought out primarily for the benefit of the Nation. It has been said that he would have been "the greatest man in America had there been no Revolutionary War."

History has often exceeded in its accomplishments the brilliant vision of Washington. The territory into which he made exploring expeditions stands today as the center of industrial and political power in the Union which he did so much to establish. And it is perhaps no unimportant evidence of the wisdom with which he built that structure that we should find one of his successors, elected from the northeast corner of the broad expanse of the United States, eulogizing this first President because of his prophetic recognition of the great possibilities, nay, even certainties, of development inherent in a portion of the country at that time given over to the red men and the brute denizens of the illimitable forests.

To those who have maintained that sports have played a prominent part in the past few years in bringing the different countries of the world into more friendly relationships, the statement made in London by Dr. Da Silva, former Governor of Madeira, that the enthusiastic adoption of football in Portugal had a mitigating influence on the conduct of the recent revolution in his country, does not come as any surprise. Rather, it makes them even firmer and more enthusiastic in their belief that international athletics, despite the few instances where adverse criticism seems to have been justified, is doing much toward bringing together the various countries of the world.

Portugal has never been noted as a country which showed much interest in either watching or taking part in athletic sports. Since the World War, however, several of those countries which before paid little or no attention to sports have become more and more interested in them, and in many cases, among them Portugal, they have become most enthusiastic.

Association football, the game which has for years been so popular in Great Britain, has played an active part in spreading sporting interest throughout the world, and it is the tendency developed by this sport which is said to have helped Portugal in its most recent crisis. The revolution was of comparatively short duration. Yet it was said to be one of the most serious since the overthrow of the monarchy,

and Portugal is reputed to have had about forty revolutions in the past twenty years. It began in the provinces, in Oporto, and spread to Lisbon, the capital, where the insurrectionists intrenched themselves in the arsenal and surrendered only after forty-four hours' bombardment by field guns and machine guns of the government forces. Its aim, according to an ultimatum issued by the rebels, was to abolish the military dictatorship and re-establish a constitutional republican government.

Those who have argued that sports are a waste of time, carrying in their train gambling and other evils, may well pause in the face of such a statement as Dr. Da Silva has made. The evils connected with sports are being reduced to a minimum, and as the many good features of athletics become more and more apparent, they should be recognized and encouraged as a valuable force toward universal peace and good will by every civilized country.

It is important that the people of the United States particularly, as well as all others who have been interested in watching the progress of the so-called McNary-Haugen farm relief measure during the final stages of its passage by both houses of Congress, realize, while awaiting the action to be taken by President Coolidge upon that measure, that its enactment was not demanded by the conservative business interests in that section of the country which it has been insisted would be most benefited by the bill's provisions.

The Farm Relief Bill

By an ingenious and hard-and-fast combination of political factions in the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington it was found possible finally, after several years of effort on the part of those identified with the farm bloc, to put the issue up to the President. His convictions in respect to the policies which the measure would establish, temporarily at least, as the law of the land are well known. He has been outspoken and courageous in his repudiation of any arbitrary plan of price fixing which must be supported and maintained, if successful, by a direct or indirect tax upon the public.

But perhaps those casual students of the economic problems involved, while agreeing with the general proposition that some justice would be done to persons and industries thus unfairly assessed or taxed, have been persuaded to believe that the people and industries, including, of course, the farmers and farms in the wheat and corn raising sections of the country, would all share in the promised financial benefits. It appears, however, that this view is not shared by representative business men and industrial managers, even in the very sections which it is claimed are in great need of the proposed bounty. It has been stated that the farmers themselves, even in those states where the conditions are claimed to be most acute, do not learn that they are in distress until they are so informed by the politicians.

In a recent issue of the Minneapolis Tribune appears the account of a meeting of the representative business men of that city at which resolutions were adopted urging members of the national House of Representatives to defeat the farm relief bill passed by the Senate, and petitioning the President to veto the measure if it should reach him. Those who spoke in opposition to the bill emphasized their conviction that if it were to become a law it would set back the progress in agriculture in the middle Northwest at least ten or fifteen years. It was stated that in eight of the last eleven years the returns from wheat crops have not been sufficient to pay the cost of planting.

It is in the line of greater diversification, rather than in an effort to induce the production of more wheat at a high price, or to encourage a reduced planting in the hope of obtaining a still higher price per bushel, that these conservative midwesterners see the assurance of greater prosperity for all concerned. Figures were cited to show that diversification has brought an additional income of \$200,000,000 a year to four of the northwestern states. It is estimated that, aided by still greater diversification, an increase in farm incomes in that section of from \$1,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 annually is certain within five years, provided agriculture is not "handicapped by a McNary-Haugen bill or other unsound legislation."

No one, we believe, will be inclined to insist that the view thus expressed is not that of the conservative representative business men of the middle West who are not influenced by selfish motives, political or otherwise. They are not seeking to embarrass the President by placing upon him a responsibility which they have not the courage to share. As voluntary witnesses whose logical arguments have the ring of sincerity, they have rendered an important and almost invaluable public service by showing that the position which the President has consistently defended is sound.

In what must be regarded as a desire to emphasize the popular repudiation of the policies and many of the political acts of the Ferguson Administration in Texas, the Senate of that State has voted, 19 to 7, to repeal the amnesty granted to James E. Ferguson, a former Governor, by the Legislature in 1925. Mr. Ferguson was impeached while acting as Governor in 1917 for the alleged misuse of state funds, and by that action was deprived of his political rights. The right to hold office was restored to him two years ago by the Senate soon after his wife, Miriam A. Ferguson, assumed the executive office following her election in November, 1924. It is sought now, by action of the Legislature, to take away the restored right by the proposed repeal measure.

Quite properly, it may be agreed, the opponents of the repeal measure sought to defeat it upon the ground of its claimed unconstitutionality. The point raised is an interesting one, and it may be proved, a vital one: Does the right to exercise clemency, taking form either in a pardon or in an amnesty, granted or extended for good and sufficient reasons, presuppose the right or power

to recall the same, whether it be extended in a writ, decree or legislative act? Those who will undertake to argue the question from the standpoint of keen technicians no doubt will insist that the recall of an act granting amnesty or pardon would render one against whom it operates liable to the infliction of a double penalty for one offense, or double jeopardy, or the liability to be tried and convicted after his innocence has been established by a competent tribunal.

It may be convincingly shown that there is a close analogy between the case of Mr. Ferguson as it is presented by the action of the Texas Senate and those cases in which the courts have held strictly to the rule that legal absolutism, no matter in what form granted, protects an accused person from punishment. Supporting the main premise, it might be shown, and probably will be urged, that the status of the central figure in the controversy is quite different from that of a person who has been allowed to go free on parole during good behavior, or a prisoner who is permitted to enjoy his freedom within the undefined area included in what are referred to as "jail limits," which include the county seat. That privilege can be recalled at the discretion of the authorities, for whatever reason they care to assign.

As to the power of the Texas Legislature to again deprive Mr. Ferguson of his privileges of citizenship by the identical methods employed in the former case there can be no doubt, assuming that proof of misfeasances or malfeasances not included in the previous bill of complaint is procurable. Those acting in the former Governor's defense have been quick to attack, on what may appear to be purely technical if not actually specious grounds, the plan to accomplish, by the repeal of the amnesty act, the end which his political enemies seem now so greatly to desire.

One of the marvels of the twentieth century is proving to be the salvaging of waste. On every hand products that once were regarded as of little or no value are being utilized for purposes of greater or less importance. Large profits, too, have been made by various business enterprises handling

"Uncle Sam" as Junk Man

"junk" of different kinds. What more natural, therefore, than that "Uncle Sam" should take a hand in the matter, and equally gather a share in the profits. For with the facilities he possesses for large purchases and a wide outlook, it would seem natural that his success along this line would be proportionate to his efforts put forth.

Anyhow, his services as "junk man" of waste lands, extending over some sixteen years, have netted a 100 per cent return in cash value, besides giving work to thousands, building up industry and forming a number of parks. Not such a bad record, all things considered. The report of W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, who is "Uncle Sam's" general manager in this connection, recently sent to W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, is quite modest in the statement of its accomplishments in this direction. It merely records that total purchases of land are now drawing near to 3,000,000 acres, and adds that acquisition of this land has been financially advantageous, while the benefits have been many. First reports from the waste lands purchased had been promising, but after the tracts acquired had been thoroughly canvassed, all sorts of good things were found thereon. Moreover, there have been no carrying charges against the business, for it pays as it goes, and is practically self-supporting.

There is something to be learned from this, for it points to the fact that it is not necessary often to travel far to find much that is valuable. The world has ever been searching for something that was outside of its immediate grasp, instead of looking within. The determination to make the most of what is available is a key-stone to progress. Many fail to see the fullness of what they might bring out in service and worth-while activity for humanity because they are unwilling to be satisfied with small beginnings.

Random Ramblings

An ambitious golfer recently started on his avowed undertaking of driving a golf ball from Alabama to California, a distance of about 2000 miles. Many an amateur golfer has faced an eighteen-hole course with less optimism.

Lord Ossulton, who has established a twenty-five-cent-a-mile air taxi service in England, will have planes sailing over the heads of his competitors on the roads.

The University of Pennsylvania received \$314,956 in profits from its football during the season just closed. Certainly it has nothing to kick at from that source.

Playing with blocs seems to give the legislators of the American Congress just as much fun as it did in their childhood.

How many times have you missed making an entry in the new diary you received the first of the year?

What higher ambition could the son of the airman have than to follow in the footsteps of his father?

Those who are unable to write spring poetry, can at least wrangle with their income tax papers.

Apparently the business cycle needs no downhill start for the uphill climb in a motor age.

As the snow disappears from the streets, many a "missing link" will come to light.

Many buildings are concrete examples of the present type of architecture.

Puns about Ford are called assets by experts. Truly a real practical joke.

What is needed is an international settlement on, not in, China.

The automobile industry has taken many a man off his feet.

Being on the level need not be an uphill job.

On Nothing

SHE looked into my rooms this afternoon and asked: "Are you working?"

"No," I said, "I'm doing nothing."

"Nothing?" she asked, and then, "I won't disturb you. I thought you were only working."

And she went away, leaving me alone—to nothing. There you have the word used in its subtlest, indeed in its Spanish, sense. Two Spaniards meet at their café in the evening. The tertulia is circled there. It is six o'clock, the hour when Spanish tongues, like spoons, are stirring up all the gossip and rumor as though Spain were a vast basin of paella, rice and oil. One man says, "Well, what's the latest?"

And the other, from long habit, replies: "Nothing." Though, for that matter, the very lid of the sky may be slipping off.

The two men sit down and talk about this "nothing." Chocolate, stuff with flour and cinnamon, is brought. The two men talk incessantly. They interrupt each other and butt in like themes in a fugue, each listening only to his own voice. There are two perambulatory monologues; if there are ten men, there will be ten monologues. In the whole of Spain there will be some 22,000,000 monologues.

The fugue of talk pours on and is not silenced until nine o'clock, when a woman brings the newspaper called—by an odd irony—the Voice. The silent monologues of the newspaper, of the new voice—they are called polemics in Spain, where journalism wins more respect than literature—still all tongues until dinner, the great leveler, sets them going again.

It was at one of these tertulias I heard an exemplary story about an earnest young man. This young man had "entered" politics (as you or I might "take up" art or "become" bricklayers), and through his seriousness, his enthusiasm and the influence of his uncle, who was one of Spain's 780 generals, the chances of his being a minister by the time he was thirty were very favorable.

He was told that the system of local government was old-fashioned and corrupt. He was also told he might reform it. So he drafted an enormous bill with acres of preamble. The rhetoric of Don Juan Tenorio was nothing—the word recurs—to the full diapason of that preamble. The Government was greatly impressed. I forget how many hundred pages there were to the bill. Countless as they were, the bill was made law by a stroke of the King's pen.

"And what was the opinion of those qualified to judge?" I asked the famous polemical writer who ruled the tertulia. He shrugged his shoulders. He was a Basque, he had traveled all over the world. He had written plays, poems, novels. He had even—for political reasons—been in prison.

"Man!" he said. "It was—what? A magnum opus, a thesis—nothing!"

I thought, for a long time, this was a jealous and silly sneer, till one day I discovered how small a molehill in practice this mountainous monologue had become. I learned, too, that the famous polemical writer had begun his career as a coal miner and knew that a shovel in the hand is worth a million shovels in the bush.

This is only to say there are monologues and monologues; that there is nothing and nothing. We are not going to shrug our shoulders at Hamlet's soliloquy; but if we had burst in upon Hamlet with the question, "What are you doing?" and he had not replied, "Soliloquizing"; but blankly, shyly, "Nothing," I hope we would have had the tact to leave him and say, "I'll wait until you're busy."

No matter who is responsible for the spot, "A writer is a person who does what he likes and gets paid for it," the fact remains that it is a belief, very current nowadays, that thinking is, in the baser sense of our word, doing nothing.

I remember a glowering shipbuilder shouting at me, as we sat on the top of a Belfast tram, "Young man, you may take it from me, 'Writing poetry don't drive no rivets,' as they would tell you over on the Island." His geniality and conviction were uncompromising. He was moreover a judge, and you cannot argue with the law. But I can write now the sharp retort I did not think of until it was too late:

"Driving rivets don't write no poetry."

Nothing is the silent monologue, or the interior monologue, as readers of Proust and Joyce will call it. In "The Cherry Orchard," when Gaev exclaims, "Cannon off the right into the pocket!" you know he inwardly looks on the world as a vast billiard table, just as Shakespeare thought it might be a stage.

A relative of mine, when in conversation, like sand in an hourglass, empties and is heaped in stillness, will suddenly amaze us by crying out as though making a speech: "Your majesties, my lords, ladies and gentlemen—" but never gets any further. This is evidence of a secret existence of his about which we know little. We can guess only that he imagines himself in a world that is a well-packed platform of celebrities—and he is addressing them.

But, as we say, it all boils down to the same thing in the end. If I were cruel enough to ask him what he meant by that ejaculation, he would blush to the roots of his hair—and say, probably, "Nothing."

Let us not, however, run to the other extreme by becoming priggish about our day dreams and meditations. They may be only the sunlight of idleness. When asked what we have been doing at our desks, how many times have we said, "Thinking?" Or even the cryptic "Nothing," when all the time we have been fast asleep?

We Anglo-Saxons are always shy of these awkward facts. The Latins, brutal realities, knowing the weakness is common, if not universal, have almost solemnized the siesta. Neither, I suppose, are our thoughts—liding in labyrinthine flights and thin corridors of fancy like themes in a fugue—always creating masterpieces.

It has been the mistake of Proust and Joyce and their disciples, I think, to assume all thinking or every ripple of the stream of human consciousness as artistically interesting or significant. I even wonder if it is a coincidence that Joyce's central work is called—"Ulysses."

It can hardly be a coincidence that the Spanish (who stir up "Nothing" every evening from six o'clock until the newspaper silences them) should have produced Calderon, who wrote, "La Vida es Sueño"—"Life is a Dream." And is a dream anything?

The Week in Geneva

THE City Fathers of Basel are reported to have very decided ideas as to how their street traffic should be regulated. The sidewalks, they are said to have argued at one time, should not be blocked by perambulators, but nursemaids should take their infants out for an airing where they can circulate freely without interfering with other people's convenience. But such a ruling, it is understood, was by no means easy to enforce. Now comes another story about them. The police authorities of that city, who are supposed to regard automobiles with even more hostility than perambulators, have, it is claimed, passed a regulation that horse and hooter must not be pitched beyond a certain key. In this connection, the "T. C. S." the journal of the Swiss Touring Club, suggests that special policemen who have enjoyed a musical education should be stationed in the streets of Basel and provided with tuning forks with which to carry out this task!

There is, however, a serious side to the traffic question, for the streets of some of the Swiss towns are becoming so crowded that foot passengers find it a breathless adventure to cross them. Last year 100,000,000 good Swiss francs were paid for imported automobiles and lorries. "Think of that," says a Swiss paper, which proceeds to point out that in the Canton of Geneva alone, with only 170,000 inhabitants, there are seventy-five public garages, 4500 private cars, 1602 motorcycles with 440 sidecars, 674 motor lorries and 40,126 bicycles. The journal in question deprecates the fact that all these automobiles and most of the bicycles are made outside Switzerland. What a good thing it would be, it argues, if some of these automobiles could be made in the country. But the Swiss, in spite of the fact that they have excellent engineers and highly skilled workmen, have found that they could not compete with American, French or Italian cars, even with the help of a fairly high tariff. For the Swiss know little about mass production.

This has been a great year for winter sports in Switzerland, for there has been plenty of snow, and the ice has been in wonderful condition. The mountain resorts have been crowded with visitors and skiing and hockey matches have attracted crowds of spectators from Berne, Geneva, Zurich and other Swiss towns. Chamonix is very proud of its feat in wrestling the hockey championship from Paris, the local team beating the Parisian players by two goals to none. It was a hard-fought game, in which the Chamonix players outpaced the Paris hockey club, a fact which was not surprising since the Paris players have only the Palais de Glace on the Champs Elysees to practice in. This is seldom available for hockey, and is much smaller than the wide sweep of flooded meadows on which the game is played at Chamonix.

It is strange to note that in the opinion of the hotel-keepers the automobile, as far as foreign visitors are concerned, is a disadvantage to their industry. For the automobile rushes people through the country who in former days made a much longer stay. At the same time the motor cars-a-banes bring in a great number of tourists who spend money at the hotels. Geneva also scores from the increased number of overseas visitors who come to the City by the Lake to see the League of Nations and the International Labor Bureau at work. But Locarno seems to have gone one better than Geneva this year, for its season was prolonged well into the autumn owing to the number of visitors who were anxious to see the charming town on Lago Maggiore where the famous conference was held in 1925.

The little lake of Sils in the Engadine is noted for its beauty. The crystal clearness of its waters, which under the bright touch of the sun reflect the ever-changing colors of sky, forest and mountain, have earned it the name of the "Jewel of the Engadine." No wonder that this project of building a barrage at one end of the lake, and erecting a power station with chimneys that might spoil the sky line, has roused the indignation of all those who cherish the beauty of the lake. But the good people of the Valley of Bregaglia, and the villages of Casaccia, Vicosoprano, Bondo and Castasegna, who would no doubt benefit by the employment which the power station would give them, protest that a feast of beauty may be all very well, but they would like something more substantial in addition.

The village of Sils, on the other hand, where the tourists

go, is highly shocked at the lack of aesthetic taste which the people on the other side of the lake show. A Swiss newspaper waxes so eloquent about the charm of this spot that it declares that its preservation is not only a Swiss, but a European question! In the meantime, the problem of how to prevent the lake from being spoiled, while at the same time using its waters for a project which would undoubtedly benefit a number of people, has been referred to the Federal Government by the authorities of the Canton of the Grisons, who have been requested to state what compensation they propose to offer to the inhabitants of the Valley of Bregaglia if the scheme is turned down.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole right of publication and is not responsible for the return of unsolicited material. Anonymous letters are not published.

Liberal Americanism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The oft-recurring discussion in the MONITOR and other publications in regard to a new generic name for residents of the United States does not yet seem to bring out an acceptable term. But there are always good reasons why they should be called "Americans," even if the people of other nations on their hemisphere also lay claim to the grand old name. It can be shared without damage to its dignity and defining qualities. May the best conceptions of the word always prevail!

In the United States, citizens who are loyal to their own Federal Constitution and Government may be properly termed "good Americans," and in Canada, Mexico, Brazil and other nations those citizens who are loyal to their own forms of government, patriots, are entitled to the same designation. So, under such demonstrations of fidelity, right ideals of government will be seen to be well permeated with loyalty, good will, brotherliness—mutual progress. What will make better "Americans" than that all their nations and peoples go forward together rejoicing in a liberal and friendly intercourse, social and commercial?

Whatever may be demanded by its neighbor nations, north and south, in the United States, nothing short of heartfelt loyalty to the Federal Constitution can be termed "true Americanism." The citizens of the United States can better understand the deep meaning of this term by carefully considering the expressed views of the founders of their Federal Commonwealth, for these views often illustrate the prime ideals which moved the founders to establish the leading North American republic.

We need not "go back" to their ideals. We need to go up to them—rise to an appreciation of their vitality and keep them in the forefront as living oracles, not the temporary, out-dated expedients of a past that is long since gone. Without doubt, these ideals of true democracy spring from the same teachings which were heralded by the heavenly message:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

One statement, especially by John Hancock, the signer of the Resolve of Separation from Great Britain (July 2, 1776), and of the Declaration of Independence, is just as true today as it was when first uttered. It forms a good touchstone whereby all professions of civic loyalty may be tried out. The Massachusetts statesman, speaking in Boston in March, 1774 (in the "Massacre Oration"), voiced this exalted sentiment:

I have from the earliest recollections of youth, rejoiced in the felicity of my fellow-men; and have considered it as the indispensable duty of every member of society to promote as far as in him lies the prosperity of every individual of his species; but more especially of the community to which he belongs; and also, as a faithful subject of the state, to use his utmost endeavors to detect and defeat every traitorous plot which its enemies may devise for its destruction.

Security to the persons and property of the governed is so obviously the design and end of civil government that to attempt a logical demonstration of it would be like burning tapers at noonday to assist the sun in enlightening the world; and it cannot be either virtuous or honorable to attempt to support institutions of which this is not the great and principal basis.

We might term this a fair exposition of what has been called "the American idea," and believe that Hancock's idea of loyalty would probably find a hearty response in sincere hearts anywhere from Cape Horn to Alaska.

Chicago, Ill. ERNEST C. MOORE.

Sporting Activities and Portugal's Revolution

Portugal had a mitigating influence on the conduct of the recent revolution in his country, does not come as any surprise. Rather, it makes them even firmer and more enthusiastic in their belief that international athletics, despite the few instances where adverse criticism seems to have been justified, is doing much toward bringing together the various countries of the world.

Portugal has never been noted as a country which showed much interest in either watching or taking part in athletic sports. Since the World War, however, several of those countries which before paid little or no attention to sports have become more and more interested in them, and in many cases, among them Portugal, they have become most enthusiastic.

Association football, the game which has for years been so popular in Great Britain, has played an active part in spreading sporting interest throughout the world, and it is the tendency developed by this sport which is said to have helped Portugal in its most recent crisis.

The revolution was of comparatively short duration. Yet it was said to be one of the most serious since the overthrow of the monarchy,

Can an Amnesty Be Recalled?

ture in 1925. Mr. Ferguson was impeached while acting as Governor in 1917 for the alleged misuse of state funds, and by that action was deprived of his political rights. The right to hold office was restored to him two years ago by the Senate soon after his wife, Miriam A. Ferguson, assumed the executive office following her election in November, 1924. It is sought now, by action of the Legislature, to take away the restored right by the proposed repeal measure.

Quite properly, it may be agreed, the opponents of the repeal measure sought to defeat it upon the ground of its claimed unconstitutionality. The point raised is an interesting one, and it may be proved, a vital one: Does the right to exercise clemency, taking form either in a pardon or in an amnesty, granted or extended for good and sufficient reasons, presuppose the right or power